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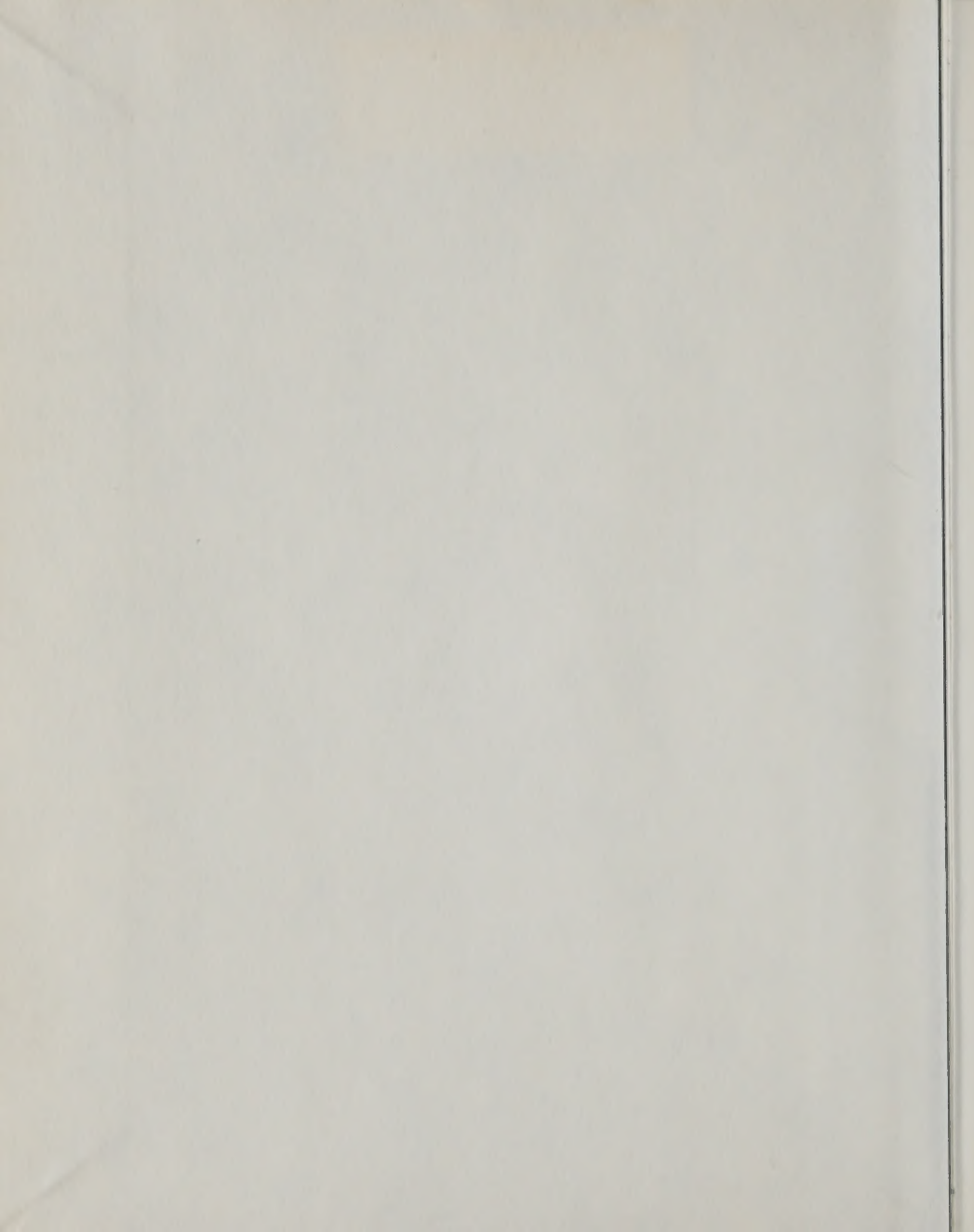
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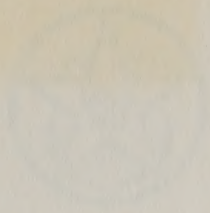
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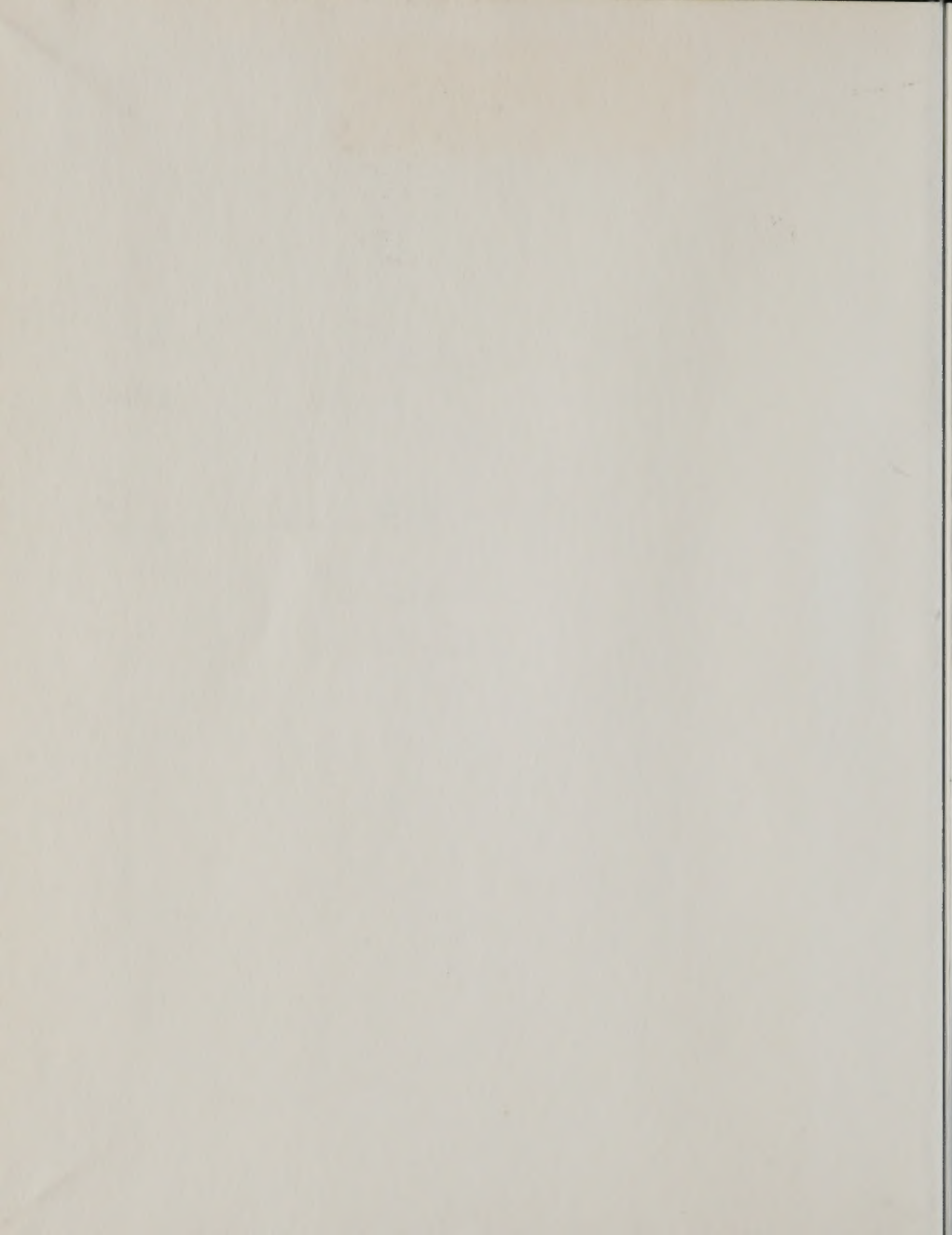
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A History of Fifty Years

50
OF THE *year*

United States Daughters of 1812

STATE OF ILLINOIS

1903-1953

BY

JULIA SENEY HOPKINS BOND

"This, then, the valued gold
Not coin of realm; not idle baubles now,
But crowns of service set above the brow
Of lifted heads; proud heads of womanhood
That hold above all else, this Country's good."

(Francesca Falk Miller, *The Golden
Anniversary of National Society,
U. S. Daughters of 1812.*)

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
OF
THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

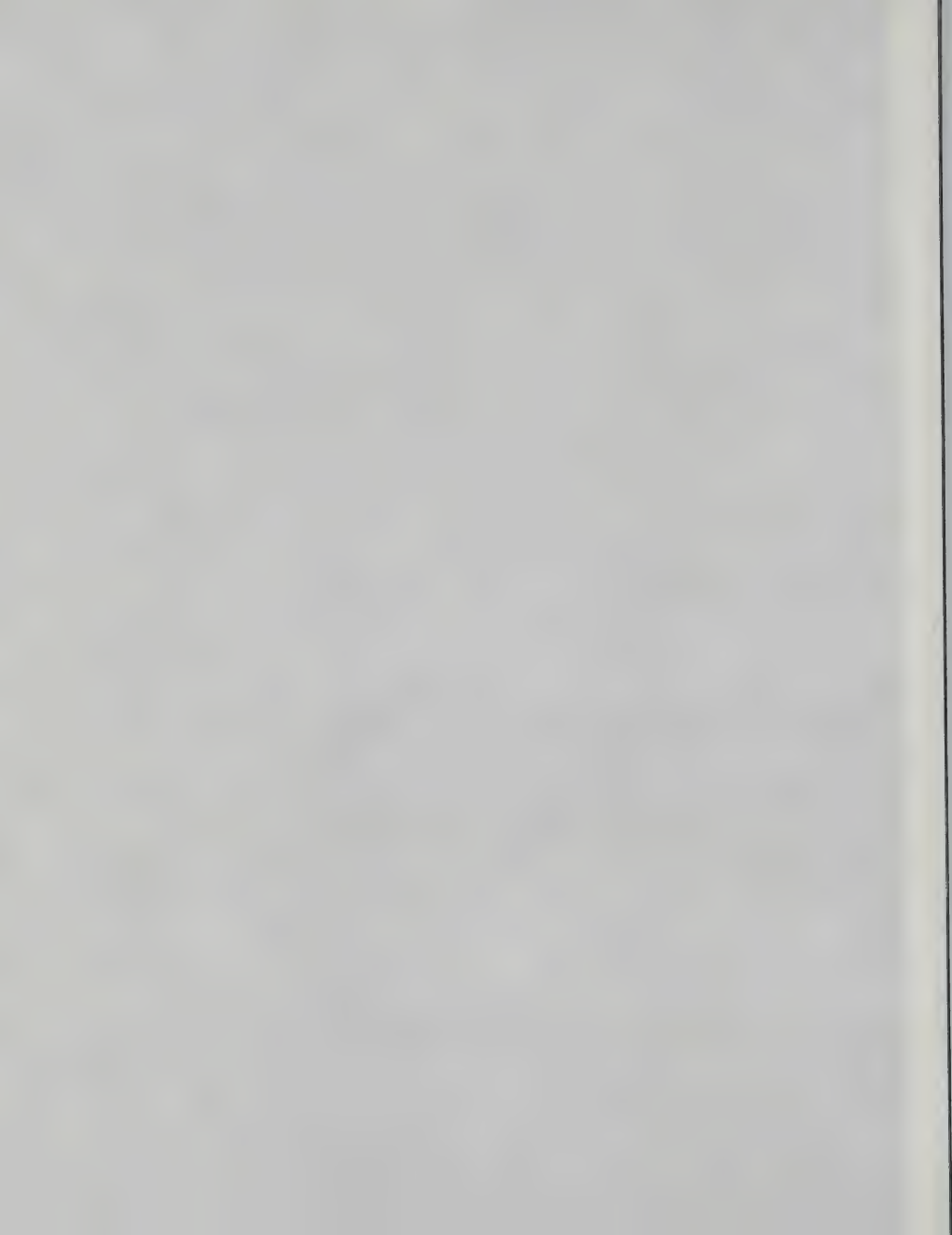
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Preface

Commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Illinois State Society, Daughters of 1812, and honoring our State President, Mrs. George Spangler, and our Honorary State Presidents, this *History* has been woven from *News-letters* and *Year-Books*, from the small gray book published in 1915 by Mrs. Slade at the end of her eighteen years of administration, from the five Historian's scrap-books kept by our State Society, and from those of Mrs. O'Neill, Mrs. Miller, and Mrs. Joseph Johnson, with help from the reminiscences of Miss Helen MacCalla.

It has seemed well to stop and to look backward a bit before stepping forward into the next half-century. Those who are newly come in the Society may derive from this accounting a better understanding of the organization with which they have affiliated and, we hope, an admiration for its accomplishments. Those of older association may take pleasure in reviewing our Past. For the merely curious, it will provide information.

To the memory of my mother, Mrs. O. J. Hopkins, a charter member in 1903 of Peter Navarre chapter, Toledo, Ohio, and to my sister Cordelia, a Regent of that chapter in 1927-29 and now a resident of Longbeach, California, this book is affectionately dedicated.

Julia Hopkins Bond (Mrs. Otto F.)

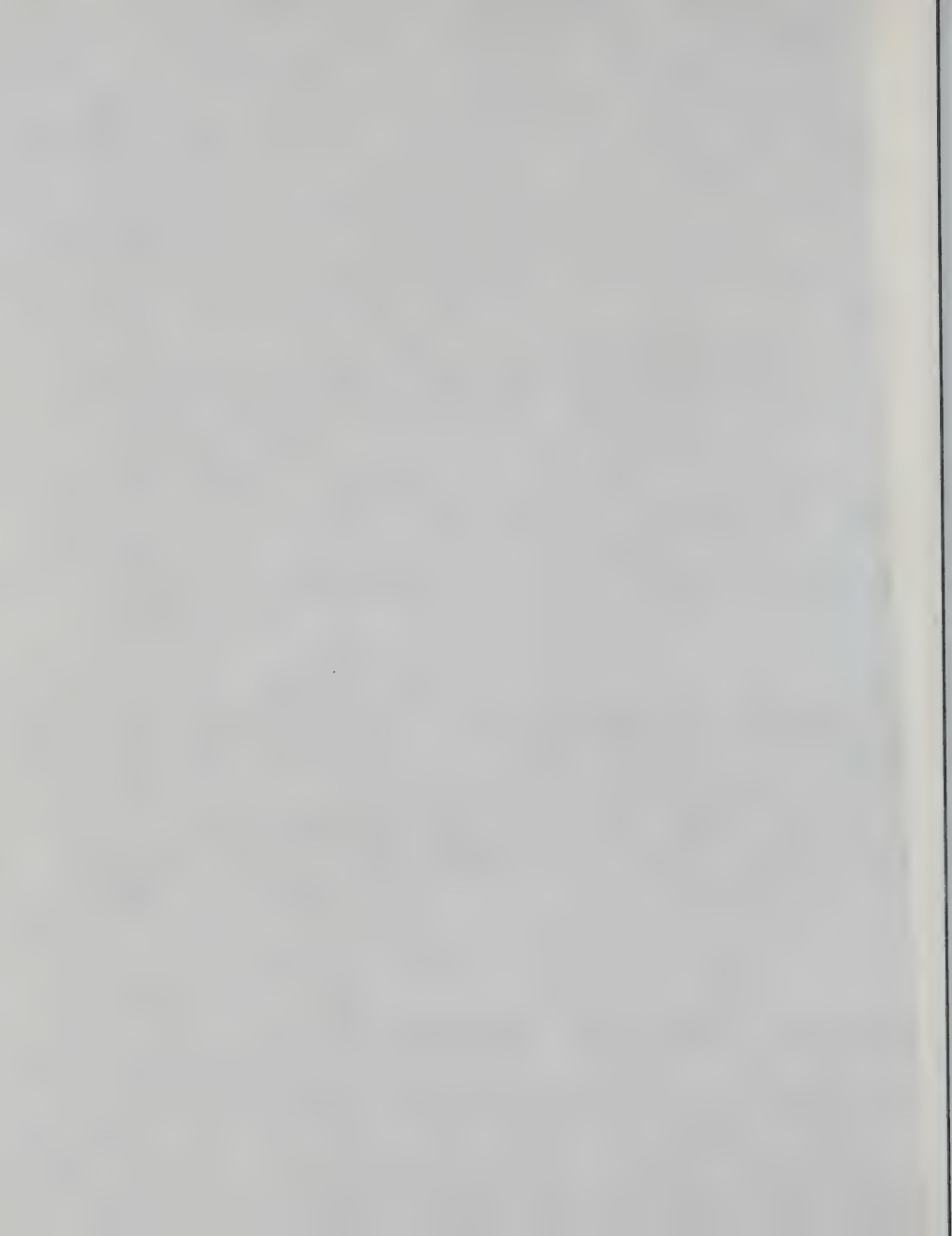
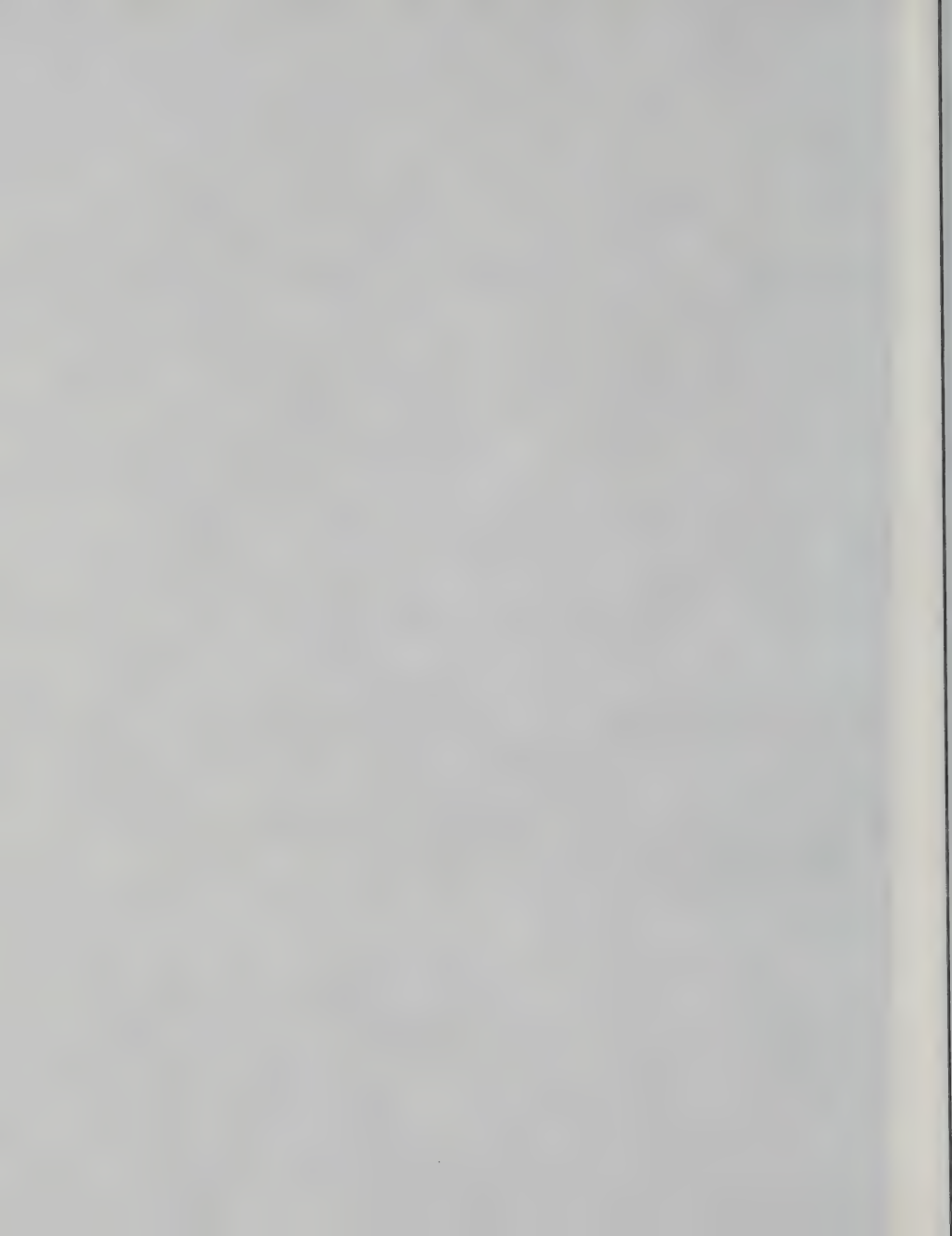


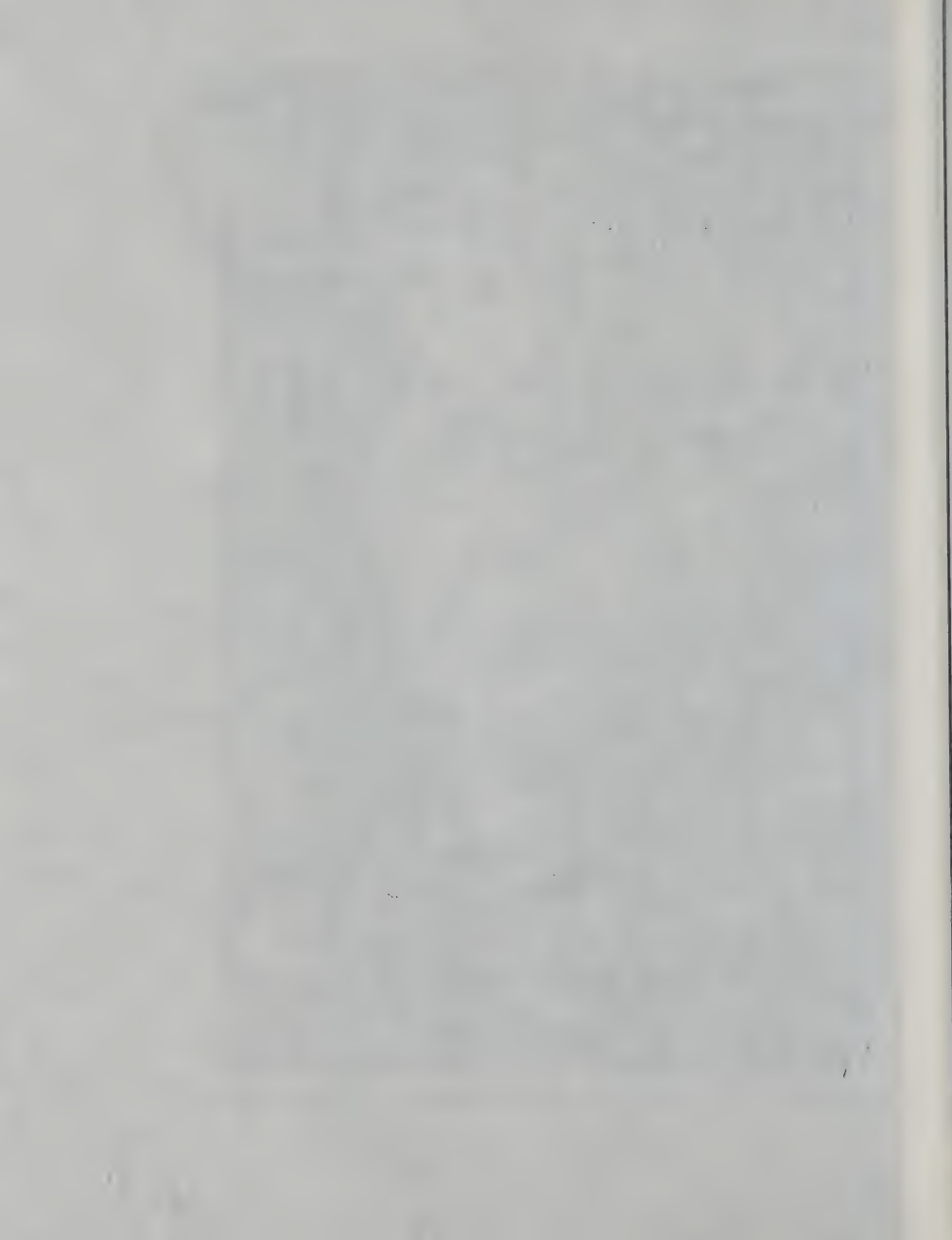
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Mrs. Frederick C. Minkler, State President 1951 - May, 1953

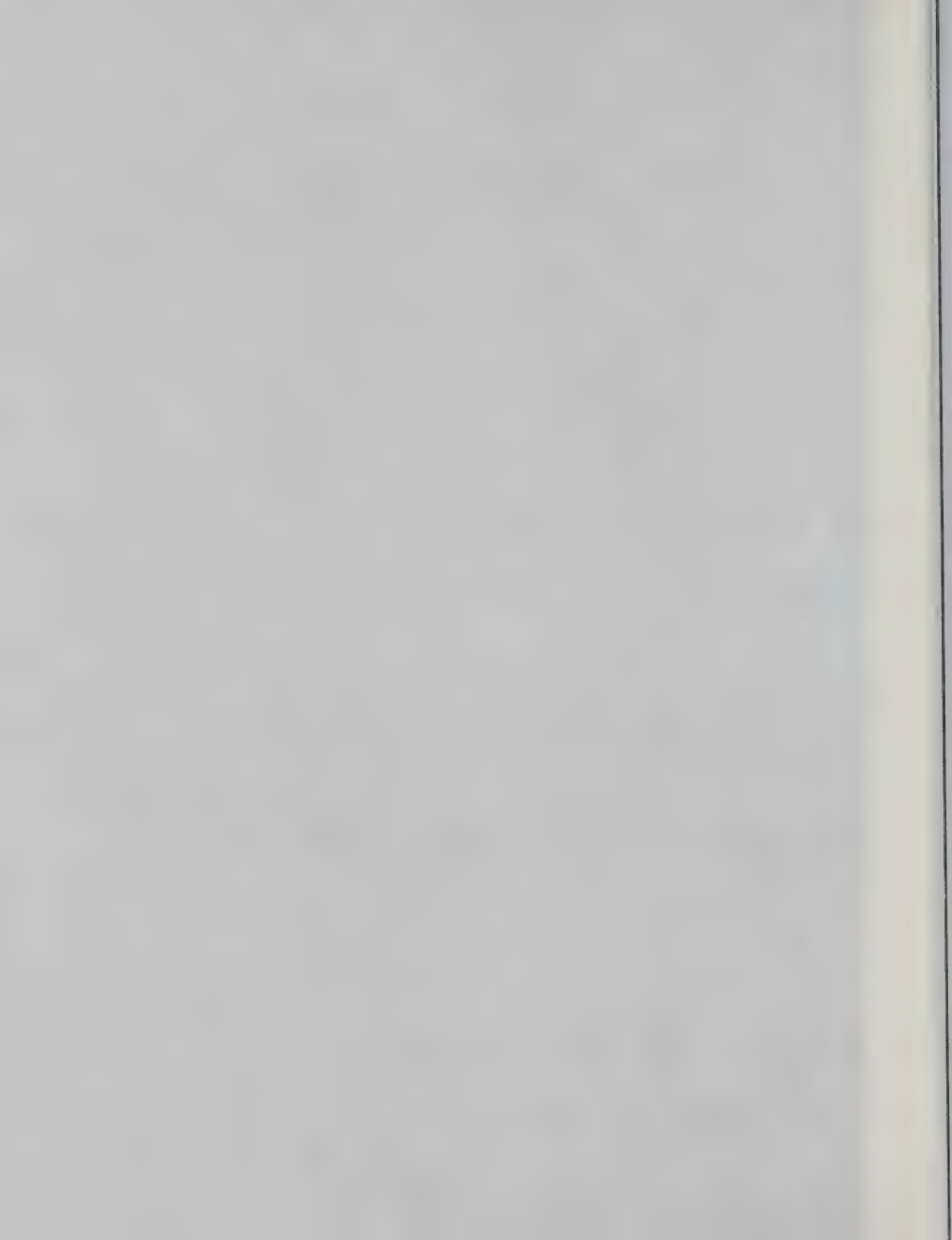


Foreword

One cannot discuss the history of the Illinois State Society, N.S. Daughters of 1812, without giving consideration to the aims, purposes, and accomplishments of the National Society, as well. As our founder, Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles, once pointed out, the Daughters of 1812 is an organization based on the same principles as our United States Government. It is a union of state societies, each one of which must be depended upon to do the local historical and patriotic work, "inspired by the thought that all the sister state societies are working in unison for the highest welfare of our beloved country."

The purposes of the National Society are patriotic, historical, educational, and benevolent. Because we are descendants of soldiers or sailors who fought in the War of 1812 or who rendered civil service in that period — to paraphrase the words of another of our early presidents, Mrs. John Lee — we practice and encourage patriotism by commemorating the valiant deeds of our forefathers and by instilling and fostering it in the foreigners who come to our shores. To that end we preserve and extend knowledge of the American people by the preservation of documents and relics, by the marking of historic spots, by the recording of family history and traditions, by celebrating our patriotic anniversaries, and by the teaching of heroic deeds in the civil, military, and naval life of those who molded this Government between the close of the Revolution and the end of the War of 1812. We assist in every way in the care and maintenance of the Real Daughters of the soldiers and sailors of that war; we give generously to a number of mountain schools and to Bacone College for Indians; and we do a great deal of rehabilitation work in Veterans' hospitals.

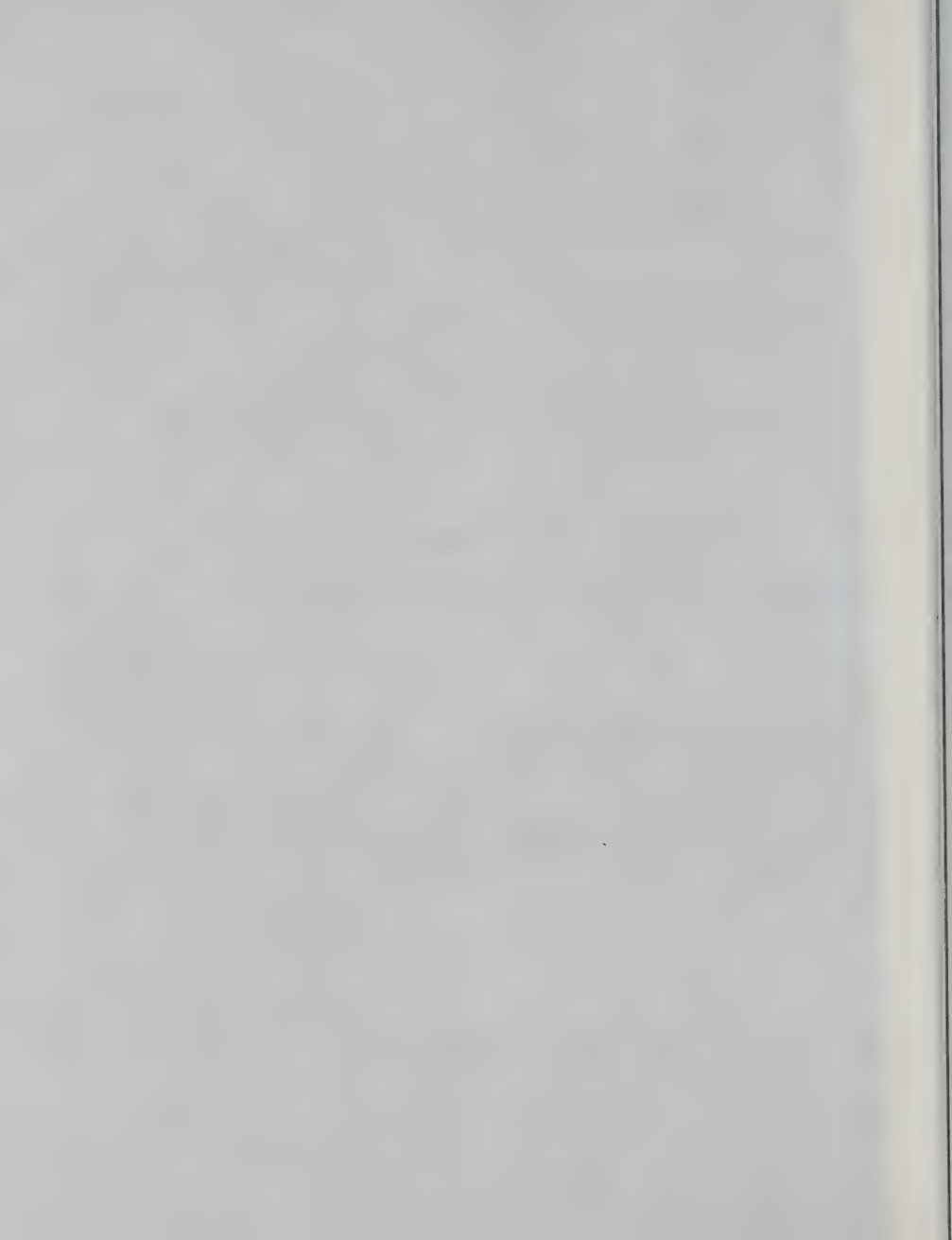
The idea of the society was conceived by Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, widow of a Civil War veteran of Lancaster, N.H. She founded it January 8, 1892, and worked for a number of years collecting money and names in order to bring it into being. Not having good health, however, and



hampered by home duties, she met many difficulties; and her proposal to include descendants of the soldiers of 1776 was vigorously opposed. Finally, in 1896, she appealed to Mrs. Wm. Gerry Slade, of New York state, and Mrs. Louis Hall, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Slade seems to have been a "natural born" organizer and immediately set out gathering members in the Eastern states. Mrs. Hall did the same for the Middle West and Western states, but ill health finally compelled her to turn over the entire task to Mrs. Slade, who soon completed the organization, although it did not become entirely a society of 1812 until 1898. Mrs. Darling lived to see her fine ideas put into practice since her death did not occur until 1910.

In 1897 Mrs. Slade was elected National President, and the Society was incorporated by an Act of Congress and approved by President McKinley, February 25, 1901. It was the first organization to be thus incorporated. Among the 11 names mentioned in the Act is that of Mrs. Edward Roby, of Chicago, who never joined our State Society, although she may have influenced many of the women who joined us early. When Mrs. Slade became President National, there were 78 members in the Society; in the 18 years of her administration, 35 states were organized, with a total enrollment of 3,758 in 1915, the year of her retirement. All her travelling expenses to effect this organization Mrs. Slade had contributed personally to the cause.

The greatest achievement of her administration was the placing of a beautiful memorial window in St. Michael's Church, Dartmoor, Devonshire, England. In 1909 she sent out a circular letter containing an article from the *New York Herald* of June 7, 1908 which included an appeal from Rev. Heathcote Smith, pastor of St. Michael's, asking Americans to provide a memorial window for his church in honor of the 218 American sailors, prisoners of the War of 1812, who had built it, and who were buried in the cemetery nearby. Mrs. Slade chose a committee to work on the project and submitted a beautiful design by Tiffany for a six-panel stained glass window representing "Christ the Redeemer". The cost, in-

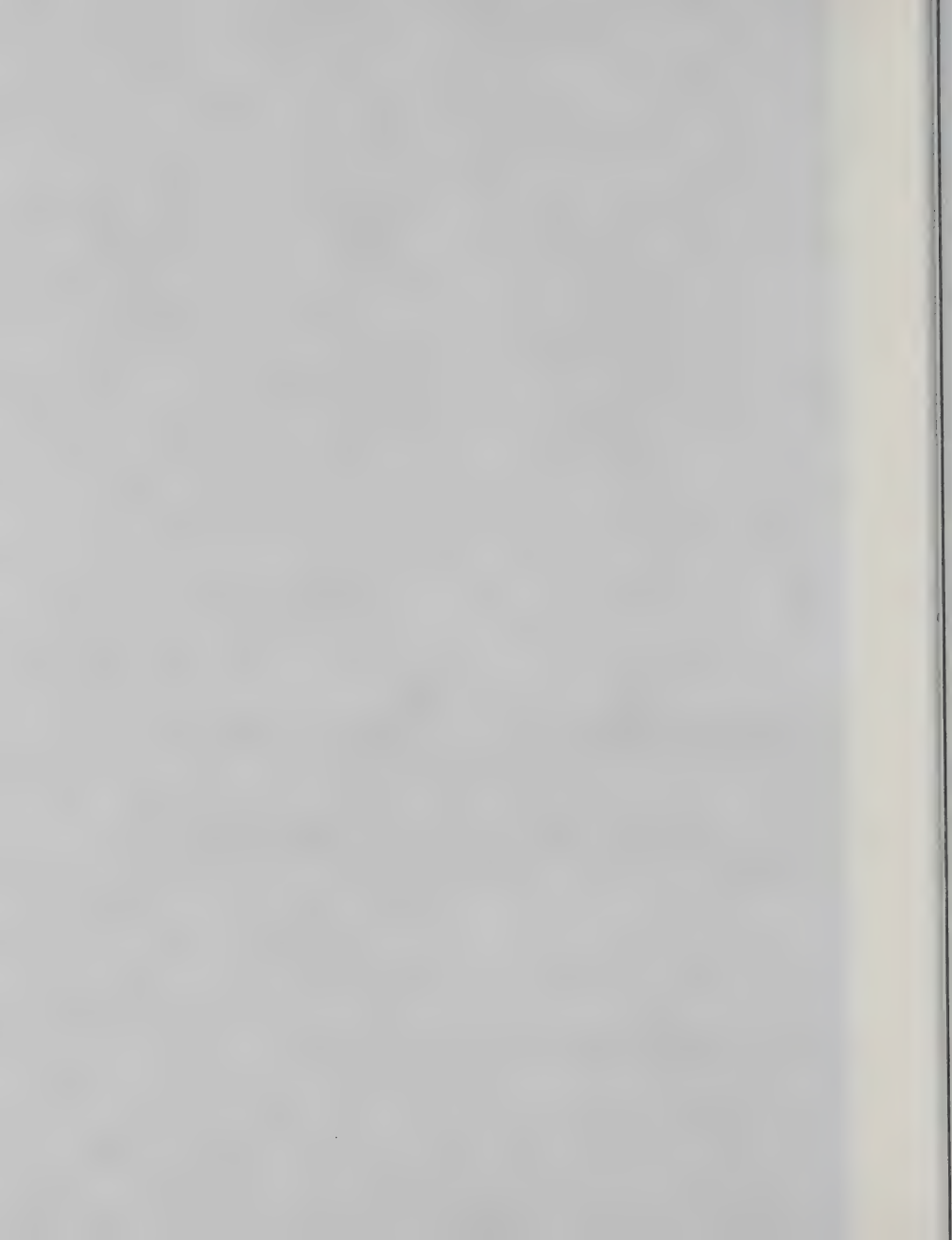


cluding shipping and setting, was not to exceed \$1,250.00.

The design was accepted and the window, paid for by contributions from the state societies, was unveiled with elaborate ceremonies attended by officials and dignitaries of both countries on June 4, 1910, less than two years after publication of the appeal. At the ceremony Mrs. Slade made a memorable address, and a beautifully engrossed parchment containing the names of the contributing states was presented to the church. It has been shown to visitors for many years. The National Society had a colored replica of the window made, 14 by 18 inches, in the form of a certificate, which is purchasable for \$1.65 by any member of the Society.

Mrs. Slade also edited personally an "official Bulletin", which was published by the National Society from 1906 to 1915; before 1906, she had published monthly articles on the Society's work in *The Spirit of '76* and *The Clubwoman*.

Among her other achievements may be mentioned the placing of a bas-relief tablet, commemorating the writing of the "Star Spangled Banner", on the facade of the Baltimore City Hall, in 1914, with impressive ceremonies; the adoption of our beautiful insignia and of our official grave-marker (1915); and in the spring of 1915 the publication of a little gray linen-covered booklet reporting on the first 18 years of the Society's activities, including reports from all states except five that failed to report.



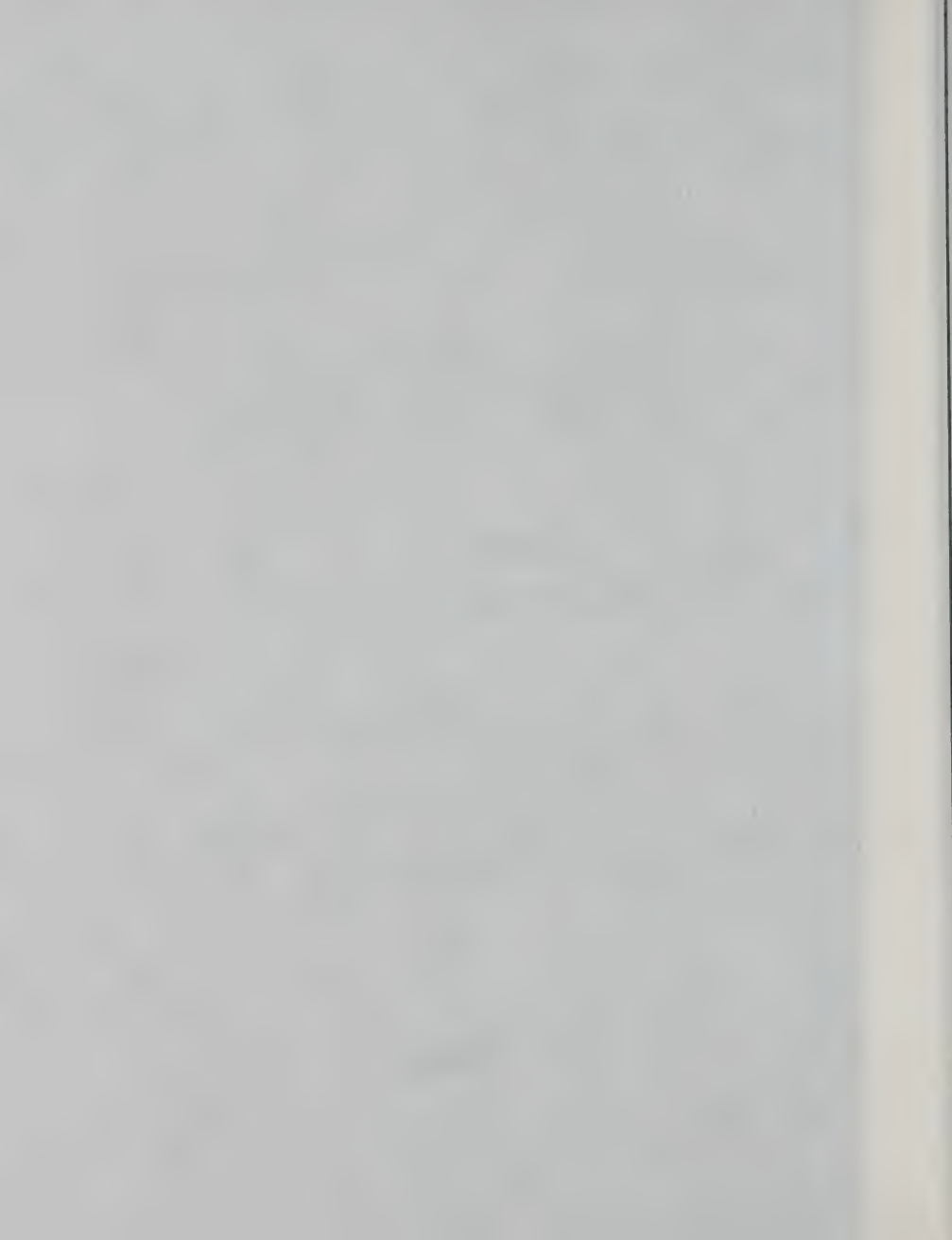
Those Early Years: from 1903 through World War I

Because a certain woman born February 11, 1853, in Roxbury, Mass., a descendant of James Chilton of the "Mayflower" and of John Haynes, governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony and the governor of Connecticut, felt so keenly the worthwhileness of such ardent patriotism as theirs and the need of instilling this feeling in others, our State Society came into being January 9, 1903. It was the seventeenth state in order of organization.

Graduating from Cornell University in 1875, Alice Bradford married Robert Hall Wiles, of Freeport, Illinois, a year later and came to our state to reside in that town. She very soon became interested in various types of club work there and before long was interesting herself in affairs in Chicago. During the World Fair in 1893, while her husband was one of those men working to make the Fair a success, she became Vice-President of the Illinois Women's World Fair Board. Back in Freeport in 1895, she founded the Freeport Women's club and was its President for two years until the family came to Chicago to make its home near the University of Chicago, where their son Russell matriculated.

Consistently a leader at all times, Mrs. Wiles was for several years the President of the Illinois and General Federation of Women's Clubs, and it was for that reason that our Illinois State Society Daughters of 1812 at first joined that organization. But her greatest interest lay always in patriotic societies and, in 1907, this society was incorporated under the laws of Illinois.

President of our State Society from 1903 to 1911, 2nd Vice-President National from 1908 to 1910, National Chairman of Grave Marking in the early years, the second President National (following Mrs. Slade) 1915-19, known as the "War President" because the first World War fell within her administration, Mrs. Wiles was not only our Founder but, until her death in 1929, our "cornerstone and supporting wall"

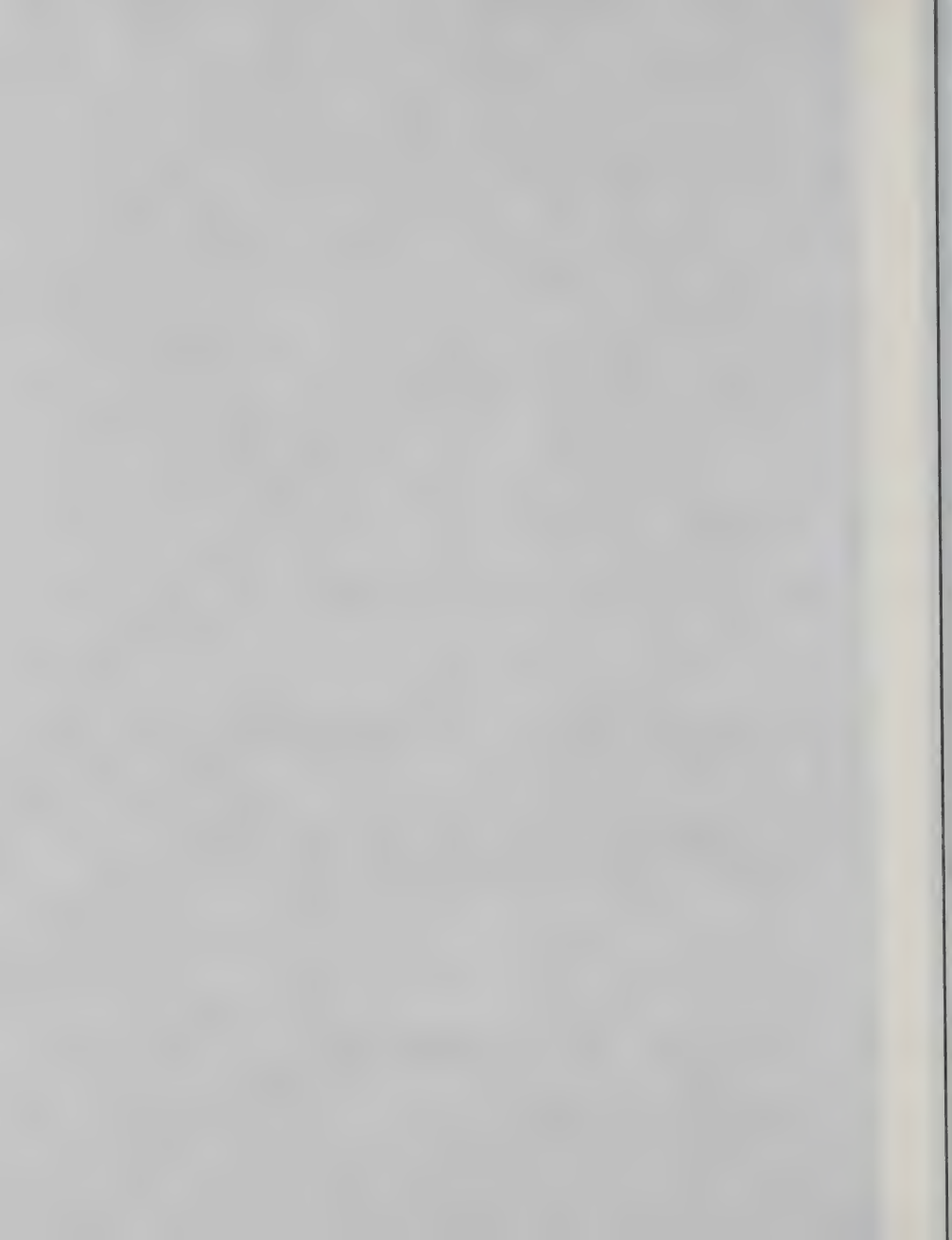


—to quote from the Resolutions prepared and engrossed on parchment by Miss Helen Wayne MacCalla, and bound in leather. Even after the period of our formative growth and of her National presidency, she continued to advise and support us as chairman of one committee after another, and as our gracious hostess at many teas, receptions, and programs in her home.

Because of our pride in her accomplishments as President National and because of our own vital part in them, a few of them should be reviewed here.

Like Mrs. Slade she travelled extensively to further the organization, visiting most of the states in the society and, through her "charm and eloquence", arousing a great deal of interest in its work. During her term of office she wrote 12,226 letters and postals. By unanimous vote of the National Board, at her suggestion the *Bulletin* was renamed the *News-Letter*; she wrote, edited, and issued it in March, June, and November, and it grew from 5 pages to 8 or 10, with much fuller reports from the states. New states were added to membership and the number of new members admitted during her four years rose to 1,167 — almost one third as many as had been admitted during the previous 18 years. Illinois ranked first in increase in membership, with 62 new members.

It has been said that one of the most graceful gestures ever attempted by our Society occurred January 8, 1916, the 101st anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, when Mrs. Wiles, acting for the state of Illinois, returned to the Mayor of New Orleans the hand-embroidered silken banner made and presented to Gen. Andrew Jackson by the ladies of that city, December 30, 1814, and carried victoriously through the battle of New Orleans. It had been captured by Illinois cavalry in 1863 and taken to Memorial Hall in Springfield. Its return had been requested by Mrs. Wiles, and through her efforts and those of our State Society under the presidency of Mrs. Wm. Samuel Earle the Legislature was prevailed upon to direct the Adjutant General to return the banner to the Illinois State Society, Daughters of 1812. The



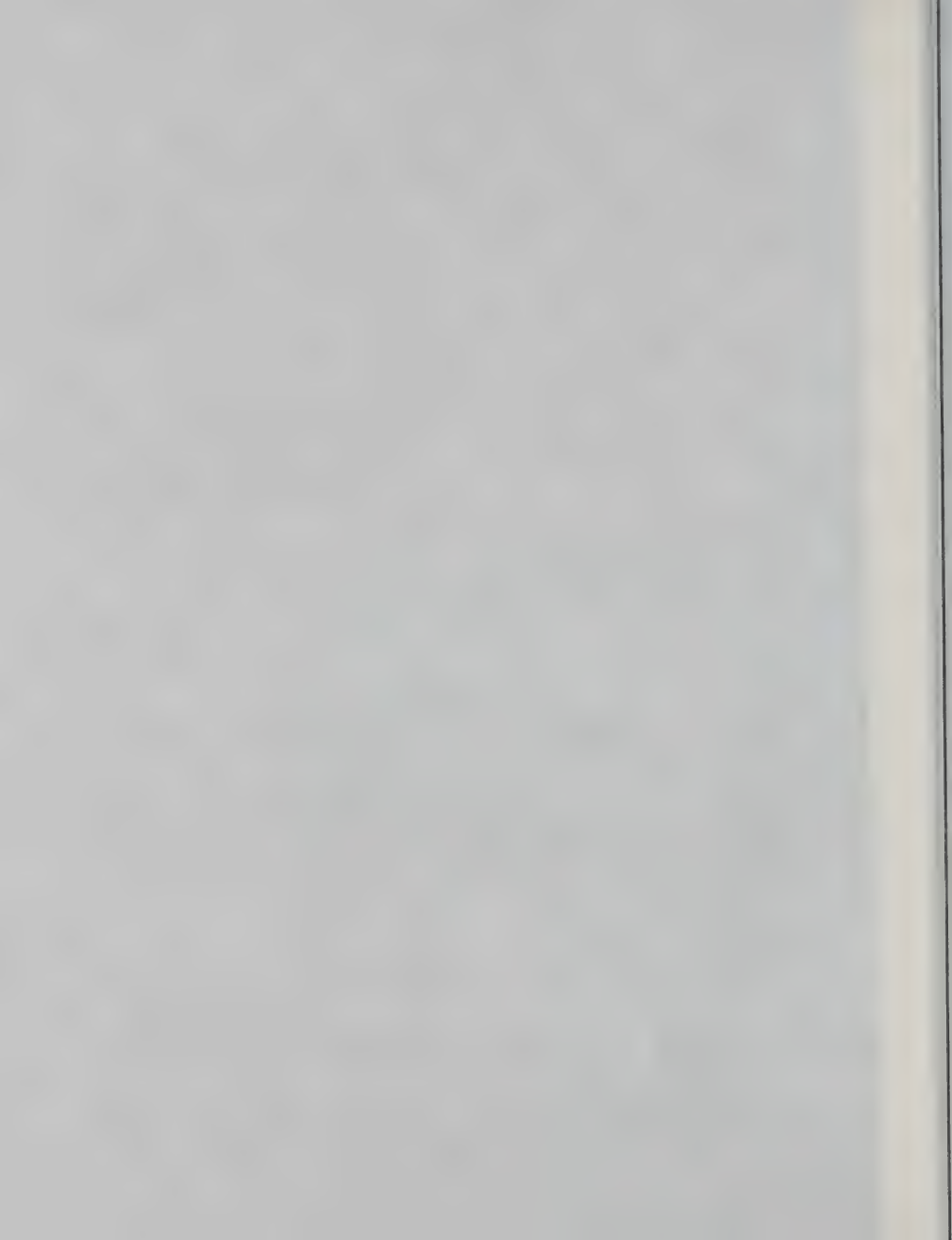
Adjutant General went to New Orleans for the ceremony and after his address handed the banner to Mrs. Wiles who gave it, with a presentation speech, to the Mayor, saying that our Society was so acting in commemoration of 50 years of harmony between the North and the South. Accompanying Mrs. Wiles on this occasion was Mrs. Earle, who gave an address at the Chalmette Monument on the battlefield.

October 3, 1918 the National Society, under Mrs. Wiles' administration, dedicated at Valley Forge, as a Memorial, five beautiful altar vases three feet high, of handcarved wood overlaid with gold leaf, colored to harmonize with the thirteenth century tints of the windows and the panelled ceilings and carved choir stalls, and bearing our insignia. The cost of \$750.00 was pro-rated among the states; Illinois' subscription was sent in immediately.

During her presidency, also, the National Society endorsed a movement for a national monument to Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross, in addition to a memorial to her adjacent to Memorial Continental Hall; the project was being sponsored by an association of which Mrs. John A. Logan, a member of our Illinois Society, was president. The National Society also urged the erection of a suitable monument over the tomb of Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison and of a National Archives Building in Washington, D.C. The latter, as we know, finally took shape in the beautiful structure we now have.

Supporting Mrs. Wiles in the administration of the National Society were Mrs. Wm. Samuel Earle, who had succeeded her as president of Illinois State Society and who became Councillor National and Chairman of Supplies in 1916, and Corresponding Secretary (including the chairmanship of Printing and Supplies) in 1919, and Mrs. James Stansfield, State President in 1915-17, who became Registrar National in 1916, an office which she held for six years.

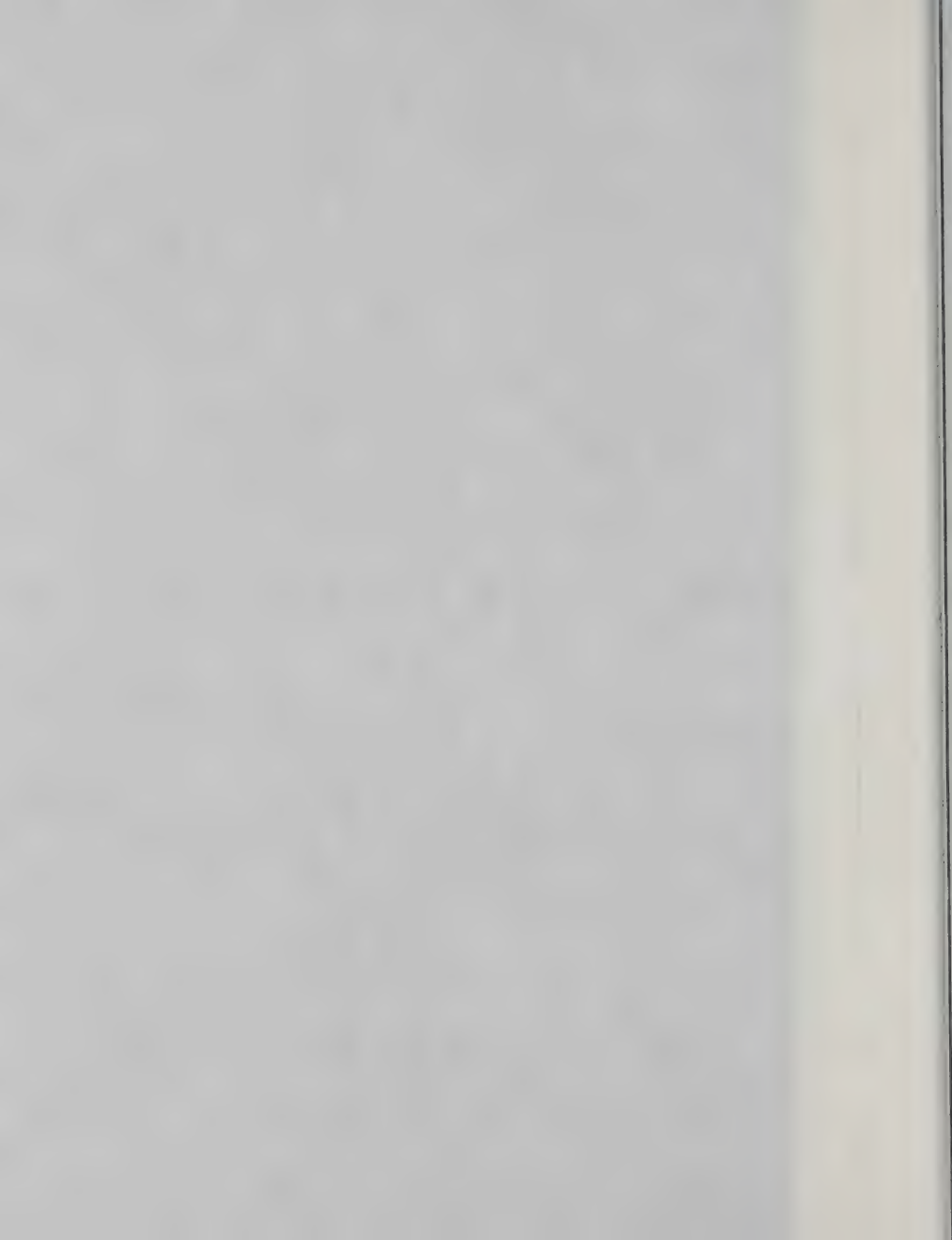
The organizing members of Illinois State Society with Mrs. Wiles were: Mrs. Oliver Partridge Dickinson, a National Charter member and State No. 1; Miss Etta Ayers Read, also a National Charter member and State No. 2;



Mrs. James S. King; Mrs. Franklin Preston; Miss Edith Wiles; Mrs. Douglas Hapeman, Real Daughter, National Charter member and State No. 9, and her daughter, Mrs. John Hoffman (State 10), later our President; and Mrs. Hoit McWilliams. The National Society had decided to consider the first 400 members as "Charter Members"; our state society ruled that its first 50 members should be considered as charter members of Illinois.

The first venture at a year-book was authorized in 1904, "to cost \$15.00 for 100 copies, plus postage of \$2.00." From this book one learns that the officers then were Mrs. Wiles, President; Mrs. Francis Walker (St. 14), 1st Vice-President; Mrs. Dickinson (St. 1), 2nd Vice-President; Mrs. Carl Weber Preston (St. 27) 3rd Vice-President; Mrs. Henry Clay Purmort (St. 17), Registrar; Miss Geneva Armstrong (St. 30), Treasurer; and Mrs. Hapeman (St. 9), Historian. Among the other members was Mrs. Frank Callen, who removed to New York a few years later and became president of the State Society there in the 1920's and 1st Vice-President National in 1928. Her daughter, Mrs. Wm. (Grace Callan) Bond, has been for some years one of the National's most active workers; she was 1st Vice-President National in 1946-49.

Two years later another National Charter member joined State Society: Mrs. Wm. D. Marsh (N. 16, St. 43). In the 1906 *Year-Book* three new members are listed who were destined to play a large part in the development of both State and National societies: Mrs. Samuel Williams Earle (St. 37), Mrs. Charles Roosa (St. 35), and Mrs. James Stansfield (St. 42). Mrs. Earle must have joined in 1905, as she was 2nd Vice-President at the time. Newly listed also are two other Charter Members: Mrs. Guy B. Holmes (St. 33), who lived to remain actively interested until 1947, and Mrs. James F. Hervey (St. 45), a Real Daughter who became a Life Member and who served on the Board as one or another of its vice-presidents several times until her death in 1929. Mrs. Theron Woodward was another new member who was a worker for a number of years in our



Society. There is no listing of Real Daughters in this year-book.

The 1908 *Year-Book* lists Mrs. John Herrick, Mrs. John Lee, Mrs. Levering Moore, Mrs. James Augustus Ostrom, all of whom became presidents later, and Mrs. Amos Walker, for many years a great worker and a cordial hostess to our society. There were then eight Real Daughters. In the "In Memoriam" list are the names of Mrs. Douglas Hapeman (N. 9), Miss Albina LaBar (N 15), Mrs. Albert Glaspell (N. 54), and Mrs. Horace Wing (N. 65) among others.

It must have been in this year, also, that Miss Helen MacCalla, who holds the oldest membership number in Chicago, became a member, since the 1909 *Year-Book* indicates that she was to read a paper on Andrew Jackson at the home of Mrs. Satterlee, a Real Daughter, in January, on the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, a day commemorated by us for many years. There were five programs that year. Mrs. Brink and Mrs. Meader, both Real Daughters, entertained the Society at its October meeting, and Mrs. Kane, another Real Daughter, read a paper. On Illinois Day (Dec. 3rd), the Real Daughters told us of their fathers as soldiers and pioneers of Illinois. The business meeting was in April, and on Memorial Day there was a meeting in Galesburg at which markers were placed on the graves of 10 soldiers of 1812. Another Real Daughter, Mrs. Wm. S. Everett, joined in 1907 or 1908, and became an active member of our Society, welcoming us into her lovely home for teas and musicales until her death in 1919. She was a neighbor of the MacCallas in the Calumet-Prairie Avenue district, and brought both mother and daughter into membership.

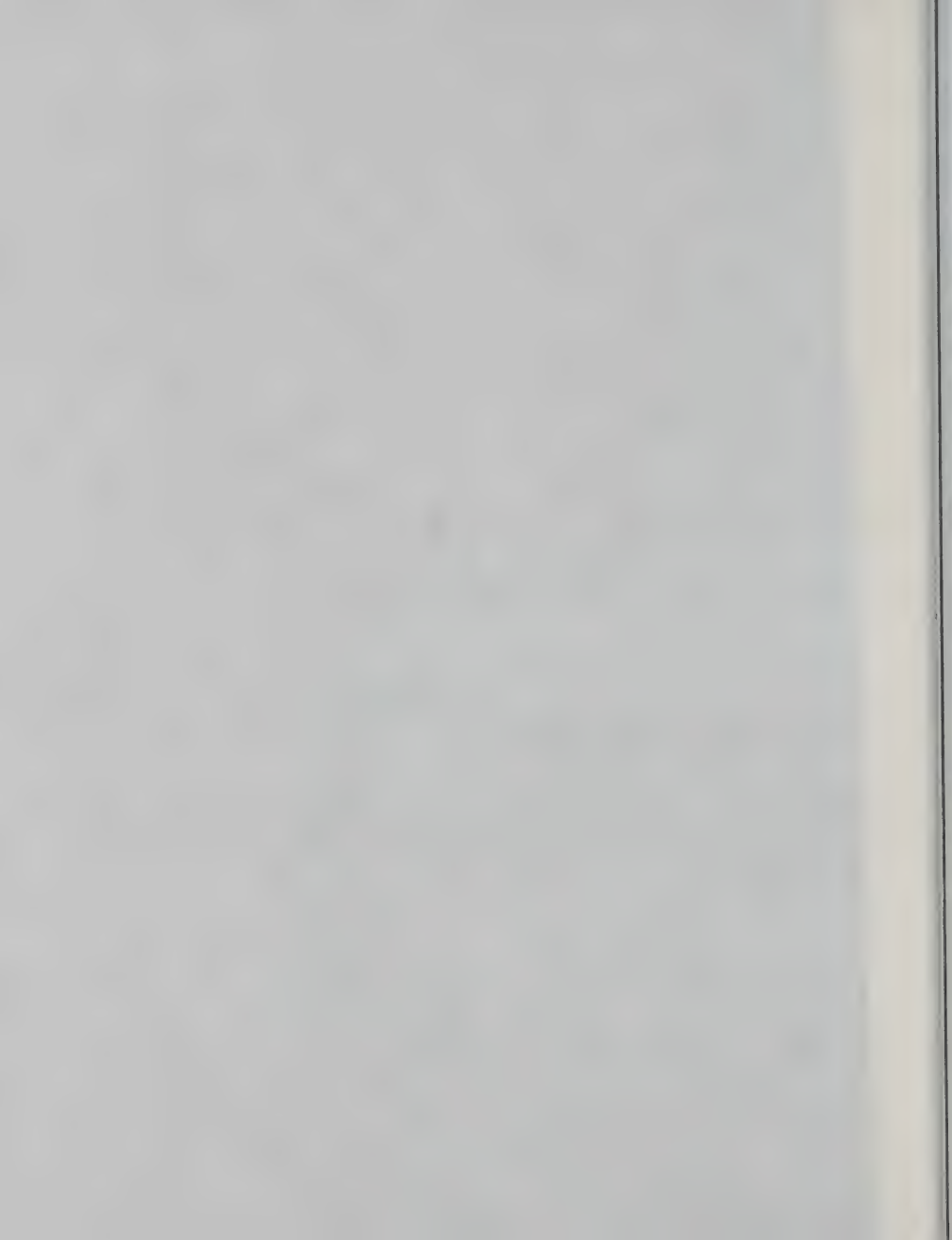
In 1911 Mrs. Earle was elected State President; Mrs. James A. Ostrom became 2nd Vice-President; Mrs. Hoffman, 3rd Vice-President; Miss MacCalla, Recording Secretary and Chairman of Publicity and Printing; and Mrs. James Stansfield, Registrar. Nine meetings were held. The following year, under the same officers, occurred the first commemoration of the Massacre at Fort Dearborn, with exercises at the



Chicago Historical Society headquarters, as described in a later section. Our Society also commemorated the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of War, June 18, 1812, and for the first time celebrated Lincoln's Birthday.

Many of the state Charter Members were from down-state: of those who were still members in 1912-14, there were Mrs. James Burns, of Macomb; Mrs. Robert Colville, of Springfield; Mrs. James B. Kelly, of Bloomington; Mrs. Charles Roosa, of Springfield, first regent of Sangamo chapter; Mrs. Frederick Sherwood and Mrs. Ella Taylor, of Ottowa; and Mrs. Charles Egan, of Buena Park. Of those living in Chicago and not already mentioned there were: Miss Geneva Armstrong, Mrs. Samuel Culver, Mrs. Albert Dunlap, Mrs. Guy B. Holmes, Mrs. George Moulton, Mrs. Wm. H. Read, Mrs. Frank Reed, Mrs. Wm. Dow Washburne, Mrs. James Watson, and three women who played a large part as hostesses for years, Mrs. Oscar Schmidt, wife of the one-time president of the Illinois Historical Society, Mrs. Noble Shumway, and Mrs. Francis Walker. Most of these Chicago residents lived on the then fashionable South Side, as did Mrs. Wiles, Mrs. Earle, and Mrs. Ostrom. Among other earliest members who appear in our year-books as active for years are Miss Adella Helmershausen (St. 150), of Franklin Grove, Lee Co., Mrs. George G. Pryor (St. 153), Mrs. Allan McIntyre (St. 176), and Mrs. Anson Lee Bolté (St. 187). In 1911 we lost by death Mrs. Oliver Dickinson, our State number 1.

In the 1915-16 *Year-Book* appears the name of Mrs. Arthur O'Neill who, after years of service on our Board, became in turn State Treasurer, State President, Treasurer National, and President National. Other new members listed were: Mrs. Charles Davidson, of Greenville, who organized in 1917 the first chapter in the state, Kaskaskia, which has had a long record of accomplishment, especially in marking historic sites and graves and in supporting mountain schools; Mrs. Bert Crissey, our president in 1937-39, under whom the writer had her first experience as a Board member and found it delightful; Mrs. Thomas H. Shaughnessy, who

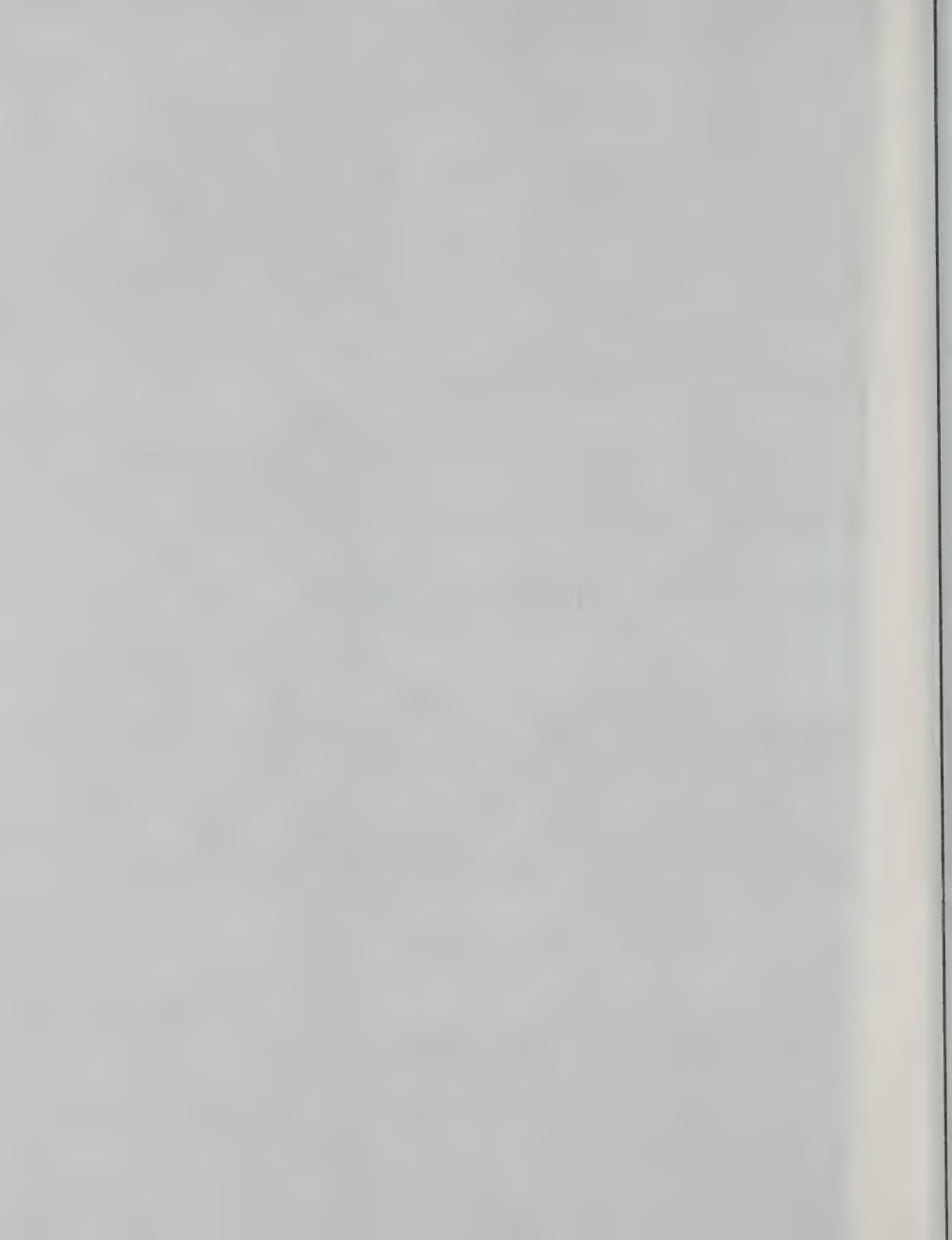


served on the Board faithfully and efficiently for many years; Mrs. Addison Adair, Real Daughter, whose own daughter, Miss Ella Adair, joined us a few years later, to become one of our most valued members until her death a few years ago; also, Mrs. James Burry (St. 234), whose name occurs frequently in the records, as well as her daughter's Miss Jessie Burry, our Historian for some years and later Chairman National of Mountain Schools; and Mrs. Harriet Montgomery Priestly (St. 244), of Galena, who was for many years a Life Member.

Joining in 1917 was Mrs. George Spangler (St. 312), of Peoria, always one of our greatly esteemed members and our present gracious and energetic President who, in the first three months of her administration, has brought in 20 new members and is in the process of organizing two new chapters.

Listed also that year are Mrs. Thomas Felton, efficient and beloved Treasurer for six years previous to her death in 1936, and mother of Estelle Felton, a member until recently; Mrs. Howard Hoeing, whose years of service and sweet ways are remembered by many of us long since she left to reside in Kentucky; Mrs. George H. Greer, Real Daughter, aunt of Mrs. Arthur O'Neill and mother of Miss Sylvia Greer, who has served in several capacities as a Board member; Mrs. Joseph Johnson, indefatigable worker as Corresponding Secretary for two terms, and as Treasurer, similarly; Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of General Logan, and her daughter, Mary Logan Tucker who removed to Washington, D.C., in 1929, became 2nd Vice-President National (1931), and for years took a prominent part in the National Defense efforts of our National Society; Mrs. Louis Karcher, mother of Mrs. Harold Leopold who was one of our most generous hostesses and contributors and who served as State President, 1945-46, until the time of her death; Mrs. Amedee Michel, whose social talents, service on the Board, and gracious hospitality are well remembered; and Mrs. John O'Leary, another equally treasured member.

Most of the early programs, especially before 1917, were



given at teas, receptions or musicales, usually in the homes of members, the members themselves often reading papers. There was always an opening meeting in October, usually a reception, and there were celebrations of Illinois Statehood Day, Real Daughters Day, Lincoln's Birthday, and the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans; sometimes Fort Dearborn Day, Memorial Day, and Flag Day were scheduled also. At times, there were illustrated lectures. As the Society grew, men from the University of Chicago or Northwestern University, men prominent in patriotic societies (especially the General Society of the War of 1812), directors of the Chicago and the Illinois Historical societies, distinguished lawyers from the Chicago Bar Association, high officials in the various military units stationed in the vicinity of the city, well-known ministers, and scores of women of high intellectual calibre, have been featured on State Society programs. Chicago has been a fertile field from which to draw exceptional speakers, and for years we held from six to ten meetings a year.

The work accomplished during this early period was largely along civic and philanthropic lines, with considerable attention paid to patriotic endeavor; it will be summarized in later sections of this booklet.

Real Daughters

"To aid, comfort, and in every way possible add to the pleasure of the Real Daughters of 1812" has been from the start a major concern of the N.S. Daughters of 1812, and all the State Societies have tried to make the desire a fact.

Miss Louise Edge, herself a Real Daughter and the organizing president of the New Jersey Society, who was quite distinguished in the early annals of our Society, being on the National Board in 1901, Corresponding Secretary National (1902-04), 1st Vice-President National (1909), and Charter Trustee (1914-15), suggested in Associate Council

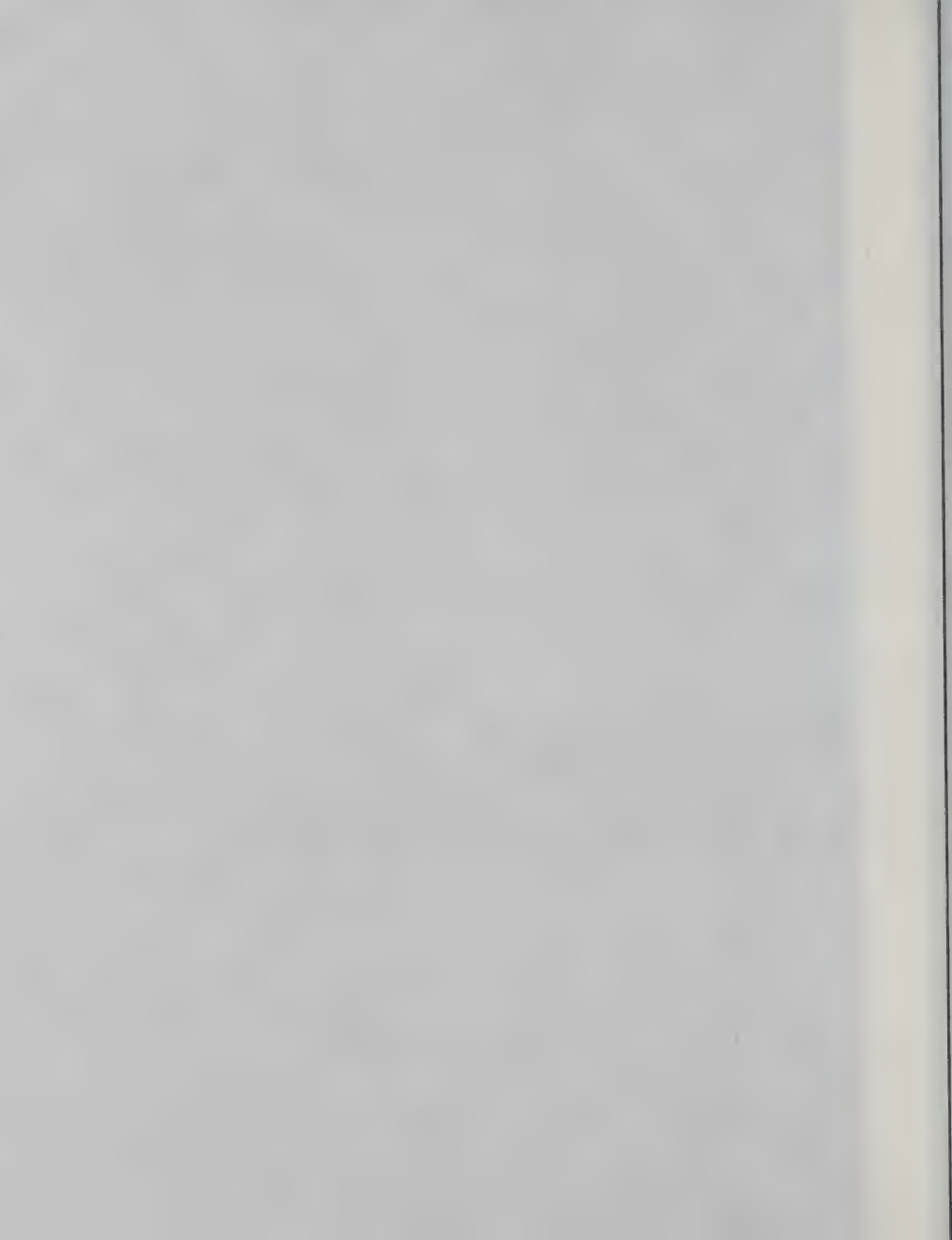


in 1904 that each Real Daughter be presented with a souvenir pin to be known as the "Real Daughters" pin. The suggestion was adopted and she was given the first pin. It is of sterling silver, oval in shape measuring seven-eighths by nine sixteenths of an inch; the design shows the star and anchor in the center, the anchor in silver and the star in blue enamel, with the lettering "U.S.D. 1812" in the center, the whole surrounded by a blue band lettered in silver with "Real Daughter" at the top and "1812" at the bottom.

To each Real Daughter on joining one of these pins has been given, with a free membership and one of our beautiful Certificates of Membership reproducing in colors the Memorial Window erected at St. Michael's chapel in Princetown, Dartmoor, England. It was ordered that on the death of a Real Daughter the pin could be purchased only by her eldest daughter, otherwise it was to be returned to the Society.

From a paper written by Miss Helen MacCalla of Illinois State Society in 1940, we learn that National had had until then 878 Real Daughters; of these, Illinois seems to have had 62. Until 1936, a cumulative "In Memoriam" list was published in Illinois State's year-books; in that year 53 names appear as deceased. Nine more have died since. Illinois had 20 Real Daughters still in 1920, 13 in 1926, and only 9 in 1930. In 1942 we had two Real Daughters: Mrs. Lucinda Bell Landis, of Mounds, and in the Jacksonville chapter; and Mrs. Emil Schintz, of State Society. At that time Mrs. Landis was in very good health but leading a quiet life; she died in 1946. Mrs. Emil Schintz, our youngest and last Real Daughter, was then actively engaged in the business world, having taken the examination for membership in the Chicago Real Estate Board and been rated at the head of her class. She joined our society in 1928 and took an active part, attending many meetings and acting as Historian for 1935-36. In 1950 she was the much beloved matron of the Glenwood (Ill.) School for Boys. She died only within the past year, and is buried in her home town, Attica, Indiana.

Illinois had given 17 pins to Real Daughters by 1916.



The first one (No. 14), went to Mrs. Preston Guild, whose daughter also belonged to our society; the second (N. 143), to Mrs. Horace Wing of Evanston; and the third, to Mrs. Wm. Everett, a woman of unusual personality, with much charm and ability. Another Real Daughter, active for a number of years on the Board was Mrs. James Hervey, Mrs. Abraham Millage, a Real Daughter, was the mother of Mrs. George Abbott who, with her daughter Mrs. Nelson J. Conway, were Life Members of our Society. Mrs. Abbott, who had held many positions on the Board, died in 1952. Mrs. Addison Adair (No. 436), mother of our faithful member, Ella Adair, also served on the Board in several capacities, especially as Chairman of Mountain Schools and as National Historian. Number 516 was Mrs. George Greer; she lived to be 91, with an alert mind and able to read without glasses. She was a great reader and was well-informed on world affairs. Number 632 was Mrs. Perkins Forsaith, mother of Mrs. James Cox, a member of our Society and grandmother of Mrs. Herbert Maas, who was also a member and at one time regent of Chicago chapter, D.A.R.

The first Real Daughters Day, featured annually in the programs of Illinois State Society until 1940, was observed under the administration of Mrs. Earle. Usually, letters were read from Real Daughters who were unable to be present; sometimes, some of the Real Daughters gave the program or were hostesses to the Society in their homes; at other times, gala receptions were given in their honor. The 1923 reception, for instance, was especially festive, with elaborate dances and a minuet executed by professional entertainers, and with a reader and a speaker. Always, in Illinois, Christmas remembrances of gifts, candy, or flowers, or gifts of money in special cases, have been sent to all living Real Daughters. In times of illness they received letters and flowers.

In 1928 the National Society adopted a beautiful design for a Real Daughter grave marker; two years later it ruled that graves of Real Daughters not members or whose descendants were not members, should be marked also, provided



their records were acceptable to the State Society. That year the first Real Daughter marker was placed by our Society on the grave of Mrs. Irwin, in Springfield. The next year we marked the grave of Mrs. Addison Adair.

Mrs. Fred Carrithers, of Hudson, Chairman of Real Daughters in 1925, had sketches of the lives of all Real Daughters in Illinois typed and bound, with photographs, in a beautiful leather portfolio, the gift of Mrs. James Ostrom. Presumably, the portfolio was presented to National.

In 1935, Mrs. Weinmann stated that there were 142 Real Daughters on the National list. In 1938, 10 of the 306 new members were Real Daughters. In 1942, National reported 81; in 1943, there were 68; in 1948, only 32. In 1951, another Real Daughter joined the Battle Creek, Mich. chapter, although she was from Arizona; and in 1953, there were still 20 living Real Daughters in the organization.

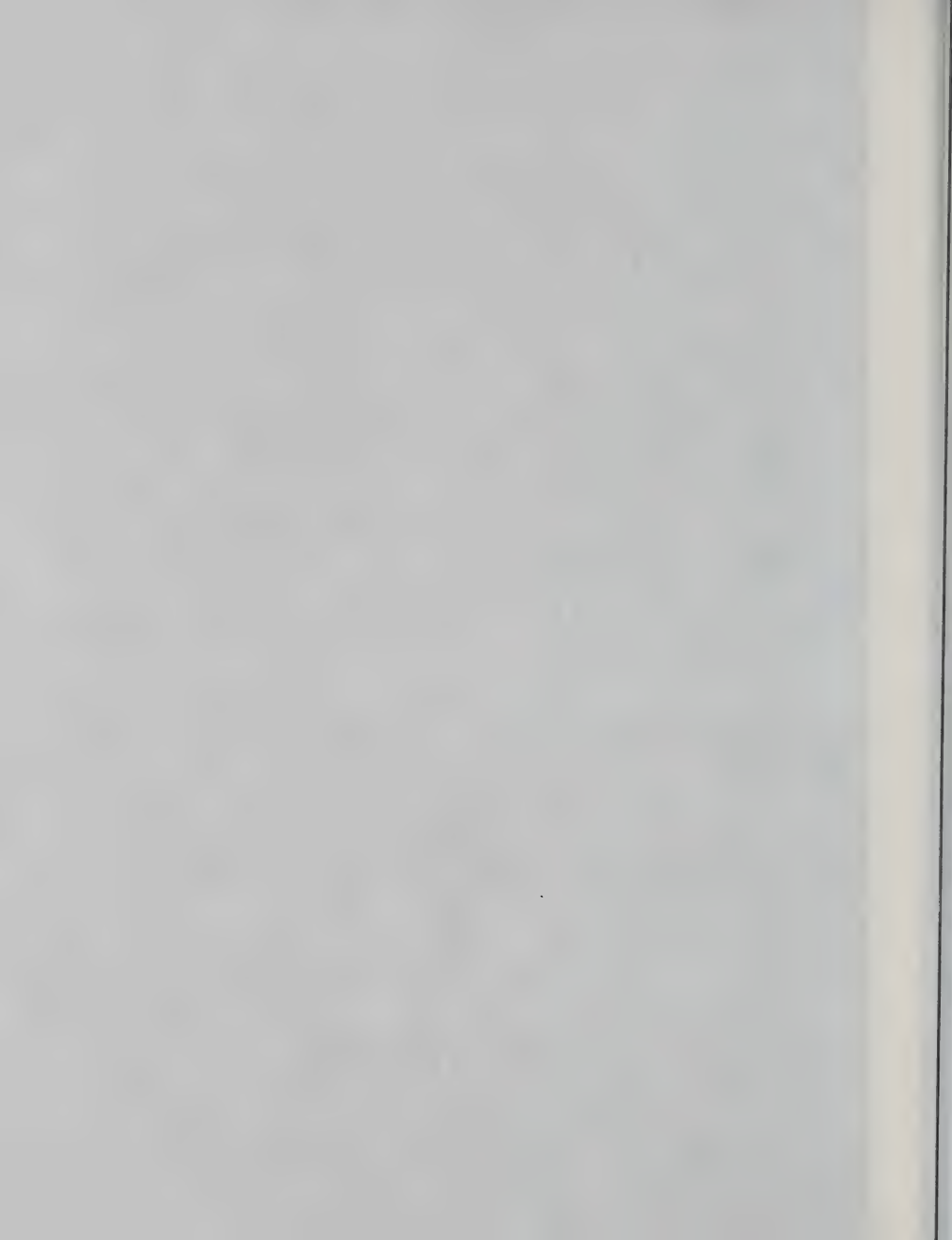
At Associate Council in April, time is always given for the unfurling of the Real Daughter's flag; for the last several years one of the delights of the audience has been to see it unfurled by Mrs. Mary Jane Metz, of West Virginia, unfailingly on hand for the ceremony.



Chapters

Illinois Society of the N. S. Daughters of 1812 has had five chapters during its fifty years of existence. In the early period there was presumably a chapter at Anna, Ill., which was short lived; also one called the John Kinzie chapter, organized for some time in Oak Park with 23 members and Mrs. James Dick as Regent. Their activities do not seem to have been recorded.

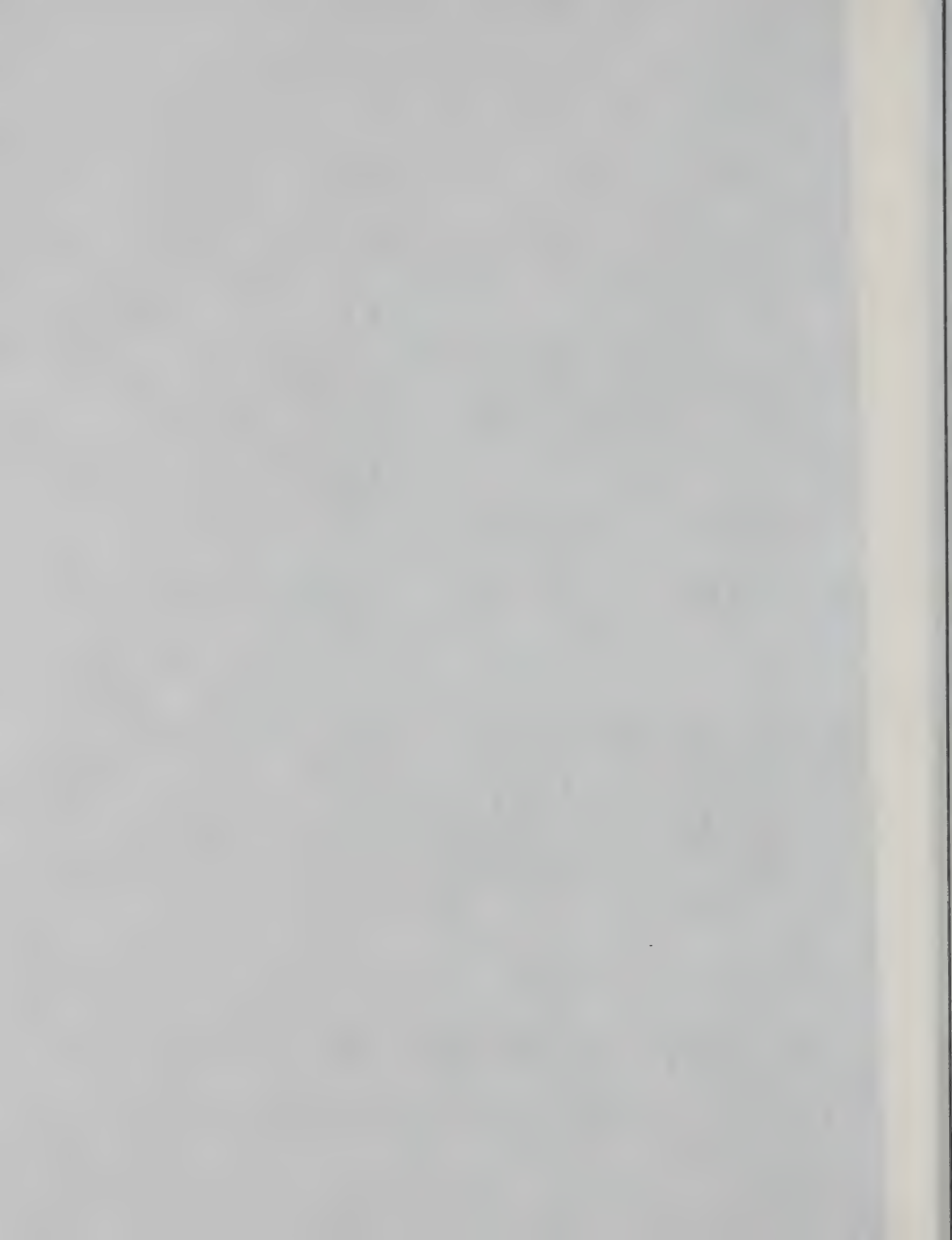
The remaining three chapters have been: Kaskaskia, at Greenville, chartered by Mrs. James Stansfield and organized in 1917 by Mrs. Charles Davidson who had joined our State Society two years before; Sangamo, at Springfield, organized in 1924 by our president Mrs. Levering Moore, with a State



Society charter member, Mrs. Charles Roosa, as regent, and reorganized by our president, Mrs. Franklin Miller, during her administration, with Miss Alta Speulda as regent, following the removal to Chicago of Mrs. Howard Ogden, who had succeeded Mrs. Roosa at the latter's death; and Francis Scott Key chapter at Jacksonville, organized in 1930 by our member, Mrs. Henry W. English. Until 1944 these three chapters were very active in the work of our State and National societies, marking hundreds of graves, caring for Real Daughters whom they welcomed as members, giving generously to Mountain Schools, the Merchant Marine, the refurnishing of National Headquarters, the restoration of the "Constitution" and Fort McHenry, and many other projects. They have been charming hostesses many times to State Society members and to one another; there has always been a cordial feeling between them.

On one occasion 18 members of the Jacksonville chapter were luncheon guests of the Springfield chapter, and later the former entertained the same number from Springfield. Whenever there was a special ceremony, such as the erection of a tablet, the regent of the other two chapters would always be present. At nearly every Associate Council meeting in Washington there was a representative of each chapter, with Mrs. Davidson, regent of Kaskaskia, and Mrs. English, regent of Francis Scott Key, as members or chairmen of committees.

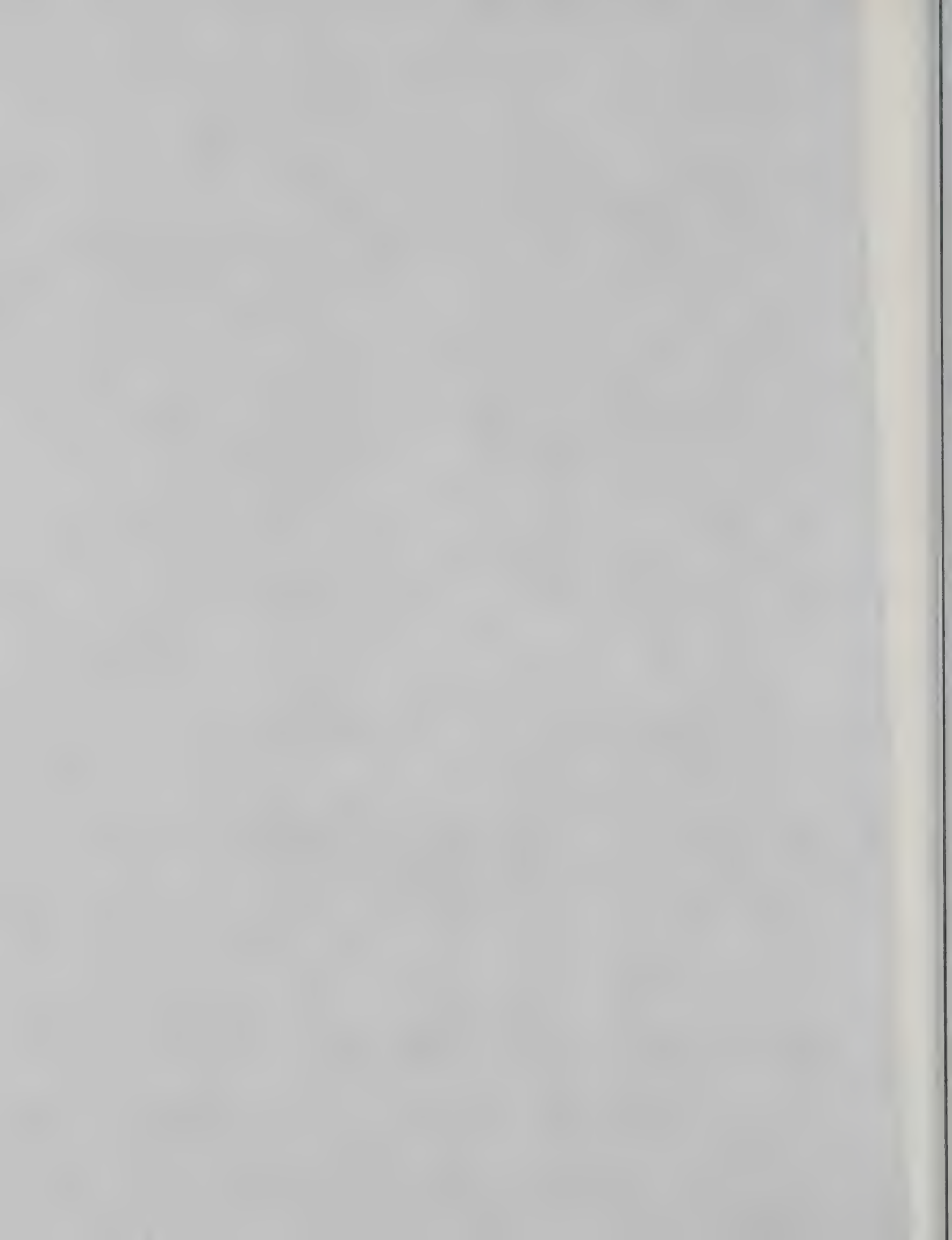
KASKASKIA — During World War I, Kaskaskia printed flag posters containing the Illinois Flag law and etiquette and placed them in every schoolroom in the county. In the 1920 *News-Letter* it was reported that Kaskaskia had sent "a remarkable year-book to Headquarters, with programs of universal interest outlined." Mrs. O'Neill reported in 1930: "We are much indebted to Mrs. Davidson and her chapter members for their earnest efforts whenever called upon, even when the calling may be to go 100 miles or more to celebrate some historic event." It was Mrs. Davidson, also, who proposed in 1931 the gift of the Log of the frigate "Constitution" during its activities in 1812-1813. In obser-



vance of the George Washington Bi-centennial they devoted the entire year to a study of him and dedicated and landscaped with shrubs and Japanese cherry trees a triangular plot of ground at the intersection of two highways. A survey of every cemetery in the county, with a list of all 1812 soldiers buried therein, was compiled by 1935. In 1946, 25 members chartered a bus and, with Mrs. Davidson, spent three days visiting the School of the Ozarks (see the special section on Mountain Schools). Since then, this chapter has made the school a major project, to which Mrs. Davidson has personally contributed \$150.00. It is the boast of Kas-kaskia that it has never held any occasion at which public funds were solicited. In 1953 the chapter is still meeting once a month, with Mrs. Davidson as regent.

SANGAMO — During its first years Sangamo chapter was administered by Mrs. Charles Roosa and Mrs. Howard Ogden. It was reorganized during the regency of Miss Alta Speulda, whose administration accomplished much and added many new members. When she gave up her regency, she presented the chapter with a gavel made of walnut wood from the courtroom of the first Capitol building of Illinois, made famous by Lincoln's speeches. She was followed as regent, in 1930, by Mrs. Frank Novotny, daughter of Mrs. Roosa. That year, the chapter unveiled a lay-member marker at the grave of Mrs. Roosa (Sarah DeHaven) its first regent; Miss Speulda was in charge of all arrangements, with our president, Mrs. O'Neill, present at the ceremony. A marker donated by State Society was also placed on the grave of the first Clerk of Sangamo county, a soldier in the War of 1812. In 1934 Sangamo gave a luncheon to State Society and a reception and program at the Governor's mansion, a notable event in its history. Two years later, the group was strengthened by the addition of Mrs. Lyman J. Carlock, who subsequently removed to Chicago and joined State Society.

Mrs. Henry Thoma followed Mrs. Novotny and was in turn succeeded by Mrs. James Abels, and Sangamo continued its good work, giving benefit parties, sending money and clothing to Mountain schools, etc. Its succeeding regents



were: Mrs. H. F. Williamson, Mrs. Ernest Dye, Mrs. Amos Phillips, and Mrs. Wm. H. Clifford.

In 1938 the chapter marked the site of the first brick house in Springfield, built by a soldier of 1812 and later used as a tavern where Lincoln and Douglas stopped. During the second World War Sangamo sent in five names for our National Service flag, three of whom were sons of Mrs. Thoma. In the 1948 *News-Letter* we read of the illness of Mrs. Clifford; the following year the Sangamo chapter disbanded.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY — The activities of this chapter have always been closely identified with its organizing regent, Mrs. Henry English, one of the most dynamic women in our Society in Illinois, from the time she completed the organization of the chapter in 1931 until its disbanding sometime during the second World War, due to the serious illness of several members and the involvement of others in war work. So well known did she become in the work of our Society and of several other patriotic organizations that she was listed in "Who's Who in America".

The chapter was formed in 1930 and a year later, when Mrs. O'Neill talked to them about the Treaty of Ghent, it had 24 members. The Secretary of the Navy presented Mrs. English with wood from the "Constitution" from which to have a gavel made for the new chapter, and there were many congratulatory letters from civic and national dignitaries. In 1931, Mrs. English was appointed on the Speakers' Bureau of the Century of Progress Fair, aided in establishing a Council of National Defense in Jacksonville, and offered a resolution to the National Society that bronze lay-markers be made for our own members. The resolution was passed. In 1933, she served on the newly formed Fort McHenry committee and, by appointment of Gov. Horner, also as one of the forty-five women outside Chicago to act as hostess at the Illinois Hostess House at the Century of Progress Fair. She was also a director of the Illinois Historical Society at that time. So great were her enthusiasm and achievement that the State Society Board passed a

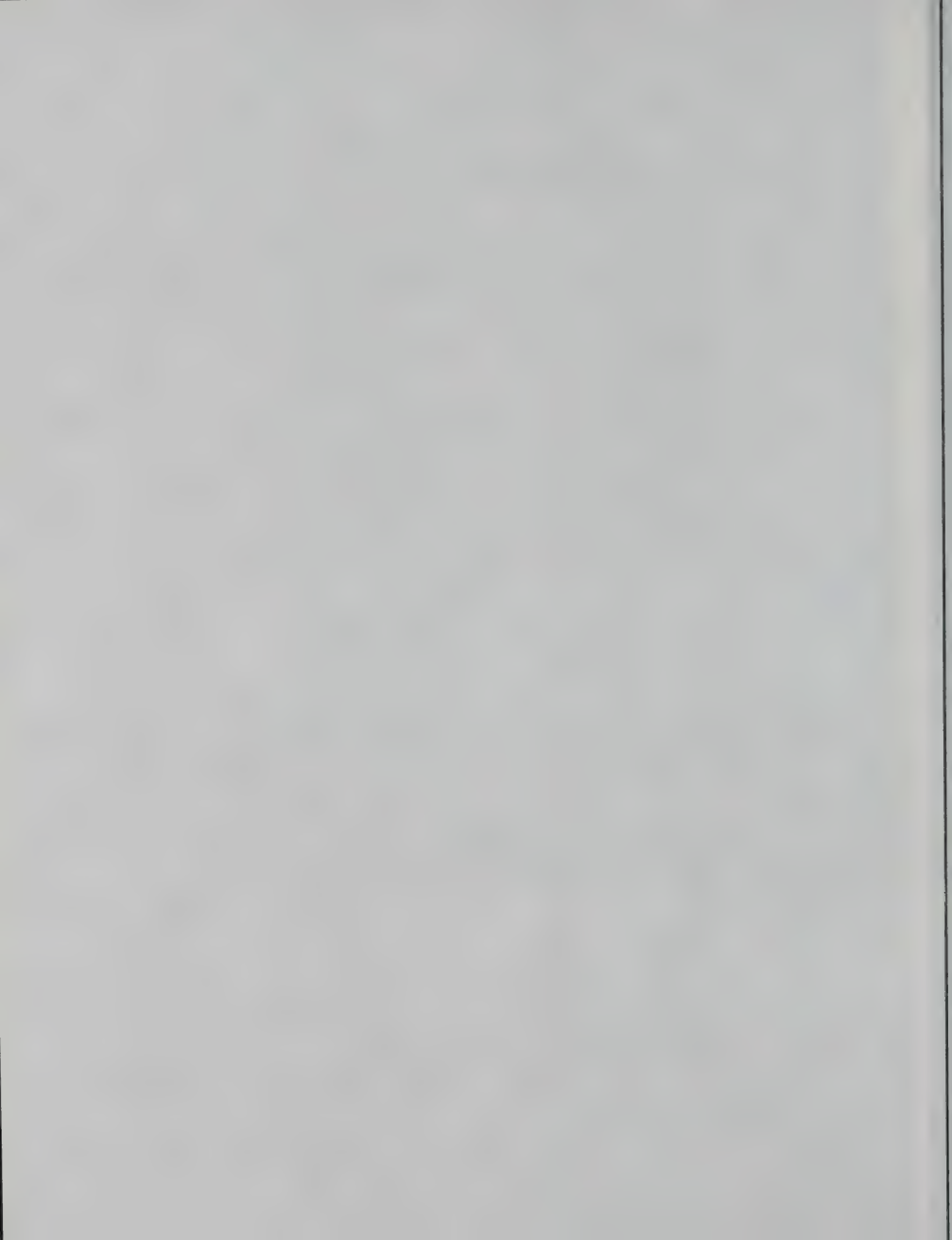


Resolution of appreciation of her outstanding work in the Society and of her interest in civic affairs.

Among the many graves marked by this chapter was that of Dr. Archimedes Smith, surgeon's assistant on Commodore Perry's flag-ship, the "Niagara". In the Memorial Day parade 1933, the chapter entered a float — a replica of Fort Dearborn — which was acknowledged the best in the parade; it was later shown in the G.A.R. June encampment. The programs were always outstanding, with distinguished speakers. At one time, forty pupils were entered in the chapter's "historic essay" contest. And the membership grew: 32 new members in one year (1932).

In 1937 Mrs. English was appointed National Chairman of Reciprocity. The year of the Sesqui-Centennial celebration (1938) of the settlement of the Northwest Territory, this chapter planted a spruce tree in Central Park in Jacksonville. Mrs. English was one of the commissioners of the Centennial and prepared a float which depicted graphically Mrs. Mary Young Pickersgill, of Baltimore, Md., making the original "Star Spangled Banner" that floated over Fort McHenry. In 1940 Gov. Horner appointed Mrs. English as a member of the Yorktown Memorial Institute, the objective of which was to make the battlefields of Yorktown contribute to patriotic education and inspiration. Mrs. Carolyn Taft succeeded Mrs. English as regent in 1935 and was followed by Mrs. Louis Sims, Mrs. Ralph Cowgur, and Mrs. Melvin Black who became regent in 1941. The latter wrote that she was trying "valiantly" to carry on the chapter work in 1945, but illnesses, resignations, and war work finally caused the chapter to disband.

For many years these three chapters gave the Society an unusual amount of publicity, as well as excellent support. It is to be hoped that those which have been disbanded will not be long in reorganizing, now that our country needs women of serious purpose and deep, sincere patriotism more than ever.

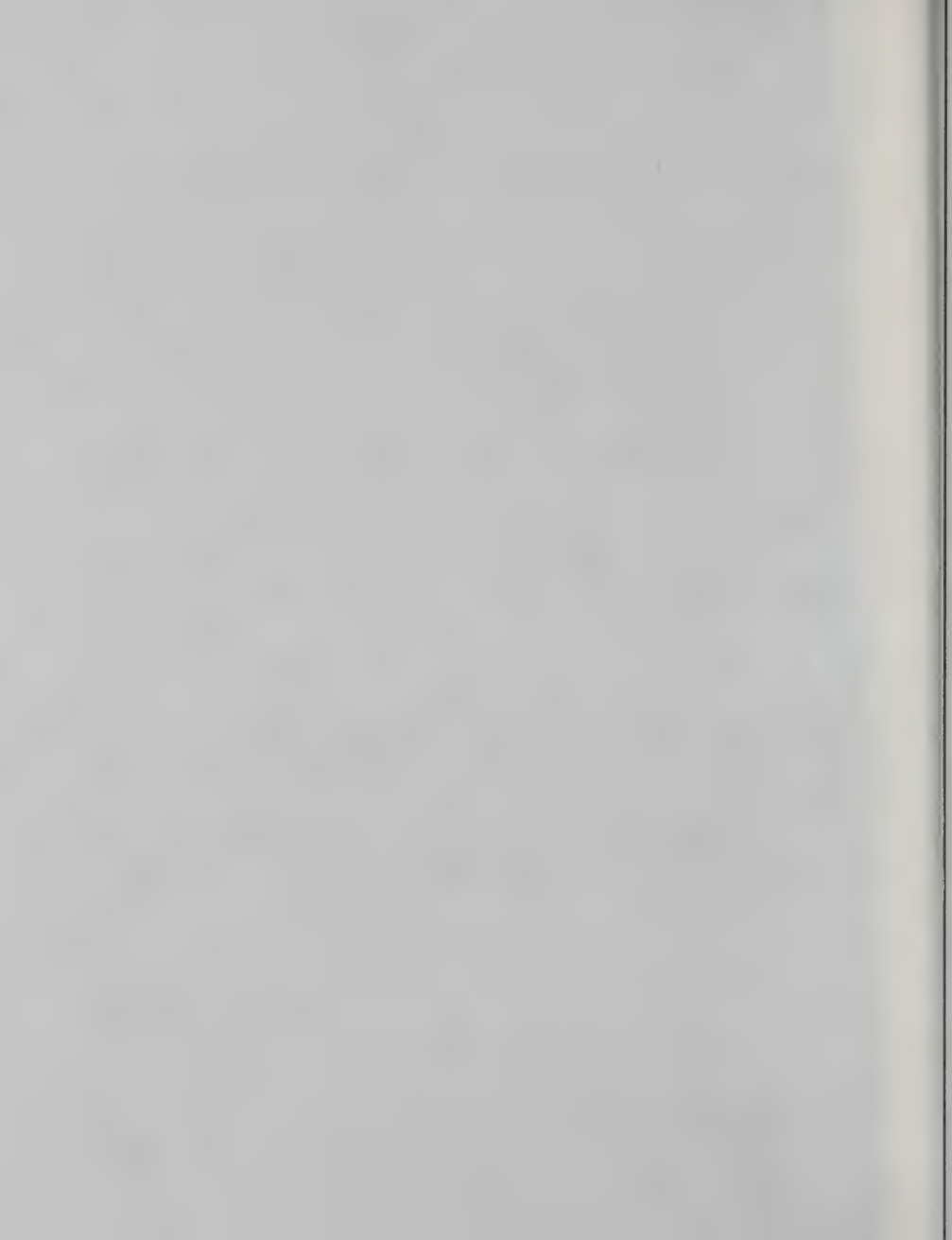


Grave Marking and Memorial Markers

The earliest years of Illinois State Society were very largely given over to the marking of the graves of soldiers of 1812 and until 1940 we had a standing committee on grave markers. Until 1930 grave markings were reported in the *Year-Book* of the Society, but from then on they can be found only in the reports of our presidents in the *National News-Letter*. Since the reports made by chapter regents sometimes overlapped those by our State President, it is difficult to state precisely the total number of graves marked to date. However, we do know several figures.

In the less than 12 years of our existence before 1915, Illinois marked 117 graves, which was the largest number marked by any of the 35 states organized at that time. By 1935, we had marked 109 more, making a total of 226, including those of our first six governors, all soldiers of 1812, i.e., Governors Shadrach Bond, John Reynolds, Thomas Carlin, Ninian Edwards, Joseph Duncan, and Edward Coles (marked while Mrs. Moore was President) and our first Lieut.-Governor, Pierre Menard, whose grave on his own home land in Chester, near Fort Gage, was marked during the presidency of Mrs. Miller. Two of our chapters had also placed bronze tablets on their county court houses, listing the names of all soldiers of 1812 buried in the county. How many of these soldiers still had graves unmarked, the writer has not discovered. But the tablet placed in Springfield lists 133 names, of which perhaps 25 were new, and the Jacksonville tablet lists 65, all of which seem to have been new. In 1926 Mrs. Levering Moore, our State President, reported that we had found over 400 graves unmarked by our official marker, including those of the six governors (marked within a year).

State Society had a bronze marker cemented on the boulder in Lincoln Park, Chicago, marking the grave of David Kennison, Sept. 17, 1927, when Mrs. Franklin Miller was President. He is the only Revolutionary soldier buried



in Chicago. He served his country in the War of 1812, also, and in many other ways, living to be 115 years old. After 1927, it became our custom to join with the General Society of the War of 1812, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Legion, and other patriotic societies, in Memorial Day exercises at his grave where we always placed a wreath in his honor. That year, also, Kaskaskia observed Treaty of Ghent Day and Armistice Day together by unveiling a bronze tablet in memory of all soldiers of 1812 who were buried in Bond county.

When Mrs. O'Neill was our president in 1931, she stated: "We have already located the graves of more than 200 soldiers and sailors during the last few months and we are stressing that work, especially. These, added to the graves already marked, make a total of 500 . . ." At that time, the State Chairman of Grave Locations and Markings was Mrs. Wm. Henry English, organizing regent of Francis Scott Key chapter in 1930. She had joined our society in 1927 and had at once become one of our most enthusiastic members, untiring in her efforts. Thus, she did outstanding work in gathering and compiling grave records as in many other patriotic endeavors in her own community and throughout the state. She it was who made the arrangements for placing a tablet in front of the courthouse in Morgan county, listing the names of 56 soldiers of 1812, and who was in charge of the very impressive ceremony at which our friend of many years standing, Prof. Wm. F. Gurley of the University of Chicago (whose wife had early become a Life member), spoke eloquently, as on a number of occasions.

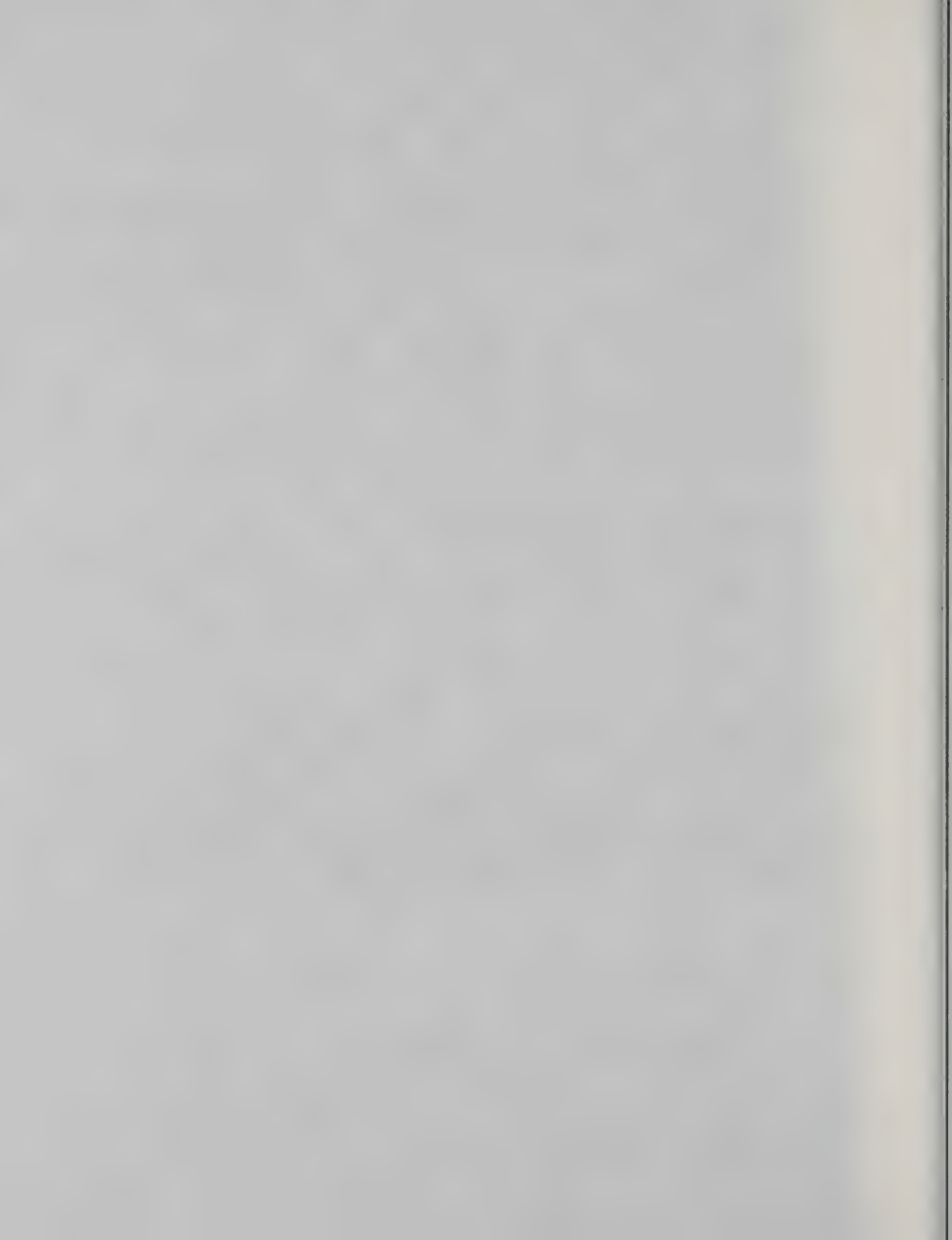
Mrs. English visited 47 cemeteries during one period of her service in order to copy inscriptions and other records. She found many graves plowed over, stones used in walks or in building foundations, etc., and much vandalism. Illinois law prohibits the mutilation of graves or tombstones and the fences and walks surrounding them. "Cemeteries are records — not just fields for burying the dead", was her indignant declaration after that tour.



Another woman who was exceedingly active in this work was Miss Alta Speulda, regent of Sangamo chapter in Springfield. In 1937, as the result of 12 years of research — mainly on her part, her chapter members declared at the time of her death two years later — Sangamo chapter placed a bronze tablet, 27 by 42 inches, on the north portico of the old county courthouse in Springfield, the original State House built of stone in 1837. Notable ceremonies were held on this occasion with addresses in the circuit courtroom where Lincoln had delivered his famous "house divided against itself" speech. Mrs. Harry Thoma was regent then and Miss Speulda an Honorary Regent for Life. Present from our Society were Mrs. O'Neill, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Davidson, and Mrs. English, and a large representation from the D.A.R., S.A.R., Abraham Lincoln Association, G.A.R., Sons of Union Veterans, Ladies of the G.A.R., Women's Relief Corps, Spanish-American War Veterans and their Auxiliary, American Legion and its Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled Veterans of the World War, and many others, besides civic dignitaries.

Many other interesting ceremonies have been held on the occasion of grave marking and memorial markers by the three chapters, always followed by gracious hospitality on the part of the hostess chapters. Most of this activity was previous to the second World War. During 1941-43, only two grave-marking activities were reported by Illinois in the *News-Letter*: State Society's contribution of money to the American Legion for purchase of flags for soldiers' graves, and the placing of a wreath by Mrs. English in memory of the soldiers of all our wars. In 1948, our President, Mrs. Frederic Sapp, went to Bloomington to dedicate markers on the graves of two 1812 soldiers buried in McLean county.

On the death of Miss Katharine Stites of our State Society in 1947, it was learned that a splendid list of the 1812 soldiers buried in Illinois had been compiled by her and willed to the Society. Because she had not been able to complete the files, they were turned over to Mrs. Spangler



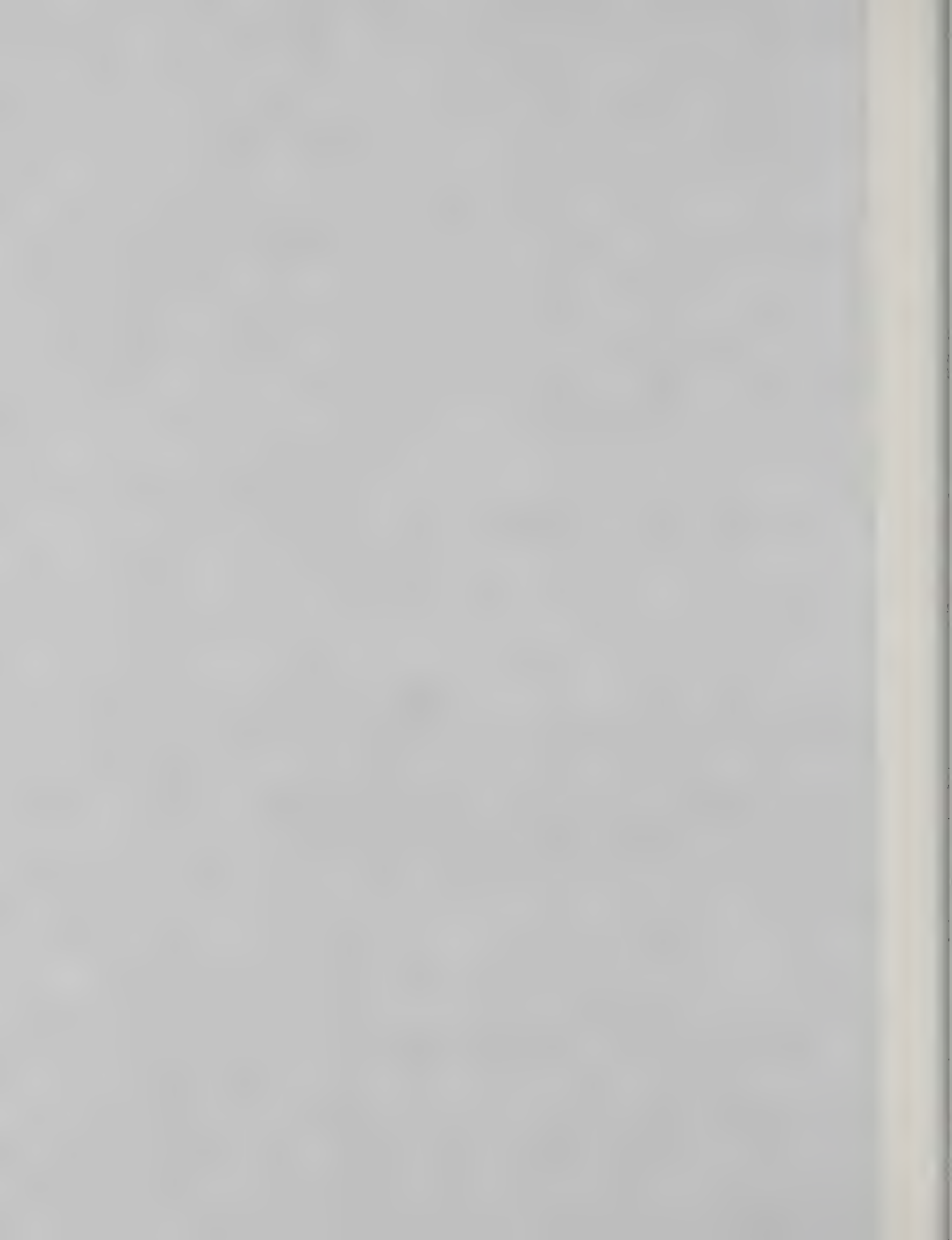
for further work. The *News-Letter* reported that Mrs. Spangler had found many more graves.

For several years our Society used the official marker of the General Society of the War of 1812, but on Jan. 14, 1915, a beautiful design was adopted which has been used ever since, executed in bronze. However, during the recent World War, because of restrictions on strategic materials, we had to adapt it to a smaller marker, and at that markers were hard to obtain. Lay markers were adopted by National in 1931.

Correct Use of The Flag

One of the first achievements of the Illinois State Society in the period before 1915 was to persuade the Legislature to enact a law forbidding the use of the American flag for advertising. It was in 1916 that we secured, with the help of other societies, a city ordinance prohibiting the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" in a medley, or for dancing, or as an exit march. At about the same time, we presented a flag to the Gadshill Center Playground, a settlement for foreign-born children; purchased and presented with appropriate ceremonies 15 framed pictures of "Betsy Ross and the Flag" to Homes and public schools throughout Chicago and the state; gave a flag and flag-pole to the Cottage of the Park Ridge School for Girls; and contributed toward a steel flag-pole to be erected on Starved Rock.

In 1916 Mrs. Edmund Ingersoll gave a large silk flag to the Society to be presented to the Hepzibah Home, an institution for orphans in Oak Park. The next year, Miss Adella Helmershausen, a member from Franklin Grove whose mother was a Real Daughter, won the first prize in a contest conducted by the American Flag Day Association with her song, "The Voice of the Flag". A flag was given in 1921 for one of the club houses of the Boys' Brotherhood of the Republic, on the work of which Mrs. Earle had spoken to the Society. Each year during the administration of



Mrs. Franklin Miller, Flag Day picnics were held in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

A flag Code was not established until 1923, when the National Flag Conference of Patriotic Societies convened in Washington at the call of the American Legion and formulated one. Our National Society then created a National Correct Use of the Flag Committee and joined several other patriotic organizations in urging Congress to enact the Flag Code into law. The Codes were advertised for sale to the state societies by National in 1926, at the rate of \$5.00 per thousand, and it was suggested that special attention be paid to the Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Junior Naval Reserves, etc. "Distribution of Flag Codes is of vital importance" was the word of our National Society in 1931-33. In the belief that there was a great need of systematic education in homes, schools, and colleges concerning the flag and its history, as well as a study of the Constitution, the National Society began to offer Flag Codes for free distribution about 1934. Mrs. L. M. Ottoby was then in charge of them. In State Society, Mrs. Marie T. McHugh was the Flag Chairman that year and in one month alone she distributed 1,000 codes in the schools. The following year the chairman was Mrs. Wm. Hedges, now active in veteran rehabilitation work; her vice-chairman was Mrs. William Finney Williamson, a member of years' standing and another of our frequent hostesses, who died in 1949. Together, they distributed 1,000 Codes and had several articles pertaining to Flag education published in the daily papers. The same year (1935) the Society purchased a large silk flag to be given to one of the schools. Mrs. Cora Greene (Mrs. T. Henry) was another active worker in flag distribution at this time.

Mrs. Otto F. Bond, 3rd Vice-President and Flag Chairman from 1938 to 1942, and her committee distributed, during the first two years of that term, 7,400 Flag Codes: to the Girl Scouts of Chicago 800 by request; to Boy Scouts of the Chicago area 5,190; to schools for Negroes in Chicago, 435; and the remainder to schools in Chicago, Ottawa, Glen



Ellyn, Berwyn, and Jacksonville. She had the help of Miss Estelle Felton, Mrs. S. W. Babb, Mrs. Charles Brenn, Mrs. Luther J. Hiatt, Mrs. Clayton Mead and Mrs. I. G. Spitzer. In 1941, 400 Codes were distributed, mostly to Negro schools and Negro Boy Scouts. The same year we presented 288 flags, 6 by 9 inches, to Howell Neighborhood House, which serves especially Czecho-Slovakian immigrants. The Flag Chairman made the presentation and talked to some 200 children, aged 2 to 16 years. The following summer, our society gave the settlement house a 7-foot banner-pole with a 6-inch brass spear and an iron standard for their American flag. Later, we had a stainless steel plate engraved with the legend "Given by the U.S. Daughters of 1812, 1942" placed on the pole. That year, with the war ablaze, only 300 Flag Codes were distributed.

After 1941, there is little in the Illinois reports about work pertaining to the flag and its use. But we know that Mrs. Alonzo Benn, the "Flag Lady", all during the years until her illness two years ago, continued to promote this type of patriotic education through the schools and church groups. During the War the Flag Code was changed, making obsolete the old code adopted by the Flag Association. The new Code was adopted by Congress, June 22, 1942. In 1944, due to the shortage of paper, the Association dissolved and National stated that there would be no more Flag Codes until after the War. The next year, however, the need was stressed to have the new, 1942 Code printed at the discretion of the President National, but it was finally decided that the States should secure copies from the local U.S. Army Recruiting service stations, due to increased costs in printing.

Since then, there has been little organized effort by the Daughters of 1812 in Illinois to distribute codes on a large scale. Individual members do what they can to see that proper respect is shown Our Flag; many have taken a firm stand publicly in regard to preventing the flag of the United Nations being flown over any public buildings, or ever over our own flag. In the last several years, since

National has been encouraging contests among the states to keep scrap-books concerning the flag, Illinois has done some splendid work; especially noteworthy is the interesting and unique scrap-book compiled by Mrs. Lawrence R. Davis. The chapters have been active in flag work, too; their activities are recorded here under the heading "Chapters".

In 1925 National started a movement urging that the "Star Spangled Banner" be made the national anthem and all chapter regents and state presidents were asked to write their senators and congressmen. Due to the efforts of the Hon. Charles Linthicum, Representative from Maryland, supporting our demands, Congress finally passed a bill which was signed by President Hoover March 4, 1931, making the "Star Spangled Banner" officially our national anthem.

Although our Society has observed Flag Day for many years, it was not until August 3, 1949 that Congress designated officially June 14th as "Flag Day", the anniversary of the adoption by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777, of ten stars and stripes as the official flag of the United States.

Historic Landmarks and County Markers

The very first historic landmark in which our State Society was interested, was the Memorial Window placed in St. Michael's Church, Princetown, Dartmoor, England, in 1910, by the National Society during the administration of Mrs. Slade. Our state made a very substantial contribution, inspired by Mrs. Wiles, who was then not only our president, but also 2nd Vice-President National. (Details of the Window are given in the "Foreword" to this booklet.)

Exercises commemorating the 105th anniversary of the battle of Tippecanoe were held on the battlefield near Lafayette, Ind., in November 1916, our State Society journeying there from Chicago with the Sons of the War of 1812 and being joined at Lafayette by the U.S. Daughters of 1812 of Indiana. Mrs. Wiles spoke on that occasion.



Individual contributions were made very early to the Jackson Hermitage Association for the restoration of Andrew Jackson's home in Nashville, Tenn.

Illinois was one of the first states to send in its quota for the five altar vases by which our Society in 1916 recognized Valley Forge Chapel as marking an historic site; the dedication ceremony was in 1918. During the first World War, Lieut. Douglas Hapeman Hoffman, only son of our then State President, Mrs. John Hoffman, fell from his horse and was killed, and for many years, on his birthday, June 9th, Illinois State Society, in his memory, "and in memory of all others killed in that war and in gratitude for those left living", furnished flowers for the vases. In 1930 National voted \$200 for a fund for flowers on Memorial Day.

In 1922 our committee on historic landmarks united with the Chicago Park Commission to prevent the despoiling of the Fort Dearborn Massacre monument at 18th Street and the Lake and to mark the site.

Perhaps our next great interest in historic landmarks was the Memorial Gateway and tablet erected and dedicated by the National Society at Princetown, England, where 218 sailors who were prisoners of the British in the War of 1812 lie buried back of St. Michael's chapel, which they had built, and where we had placed (1910) a memorial window. This project was of special interest to the Illinois State Society, because originally it was the idea of Mrs. Earle, 2nd Vice-President of our State Society in 1908 and from 1911 to 1915 our President. As National Chairman of Membership Certificates, she and her Vice-Chairman, Miss Helen MacCalla, had sold many Memorial Window certificates from 1919 to 1923. Mrs. Earle had also visited Dartmoor several times. In 1923, when she was 3rd Vice-President National, she started a movement to raise funds for a tablet to be placed on the exterior of St. Michael's. From then on, she sold picture postcards of the chapel, besides the certificates, raising \$60.00. At Associate Council in 1927, she displayed for approval a design for a Memorial Gateway to the cemetery to bear the tablet. The design was approved, and through



the sale of more postcards she raised \$200.00 that year and asked for contributions of \$500.00 more. She was then National Chairman of Memorial Markers. Contributions came in fast, and May 30, 1928 found Mrs. Earle, President National Mrs. Samuel Z. Shope, of Pennsylvania, the latter's husband, and two others at Princetown, where the gateway and tablet were unveiled and dedicated with elaborate ceremonies by Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Shope giving the address. As Mrs. Earle's own state, Illinois gave a large amount to this project. Our Historians' books contain many excellent photographs of the Gateway and the ceremonies.

In 1929 National announced that a "Door of Unity" was to be placed in the old Prysten House (Priest's House) at St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, Devonshire, England, built over 500 years ago, where our Pilgrim Fathers met to renew their solemn League and Covenant before sailing in the Mayflower in 1620. The reason for making this an historic landmark having to do with 1812, is given in the following bit of history in our *News-Letter*:

"In 1813 an officer of the U. S. Navy, Wm. Henry Allen, commander of the brig *Argus*, was wounded in action with the British and another member of his ship was killed. Allen was brought to Plymouth and nursed for five days, but died. He and the midshipman, Richard Delphey, were buried in the churchyard at St. Andrew's, the old parish churchyard of Plymouth. A memorial stone had been erected to his memory, although it is not known who erected it or had it inscribed. In 1857 these headstones were discovered by some officers of the U. S. Navy and repaired. Later, the tombstone was placed on the wall of the Prysten House near the graves, and for several years before 1930 it aroused much interest in the U.S. Each year ceremonies were held there with officers present from some American man-of-war, the American consul, the Vicar, the Mayor of Plymouth, and other dignitaries."

Dr. and Mrs. Shope attended these ceremonies in 1928, when they were in England for the Gateway dedication, and made a request through Mrs. Earle that we be allowed to place bronze markers on the graves of the two navy men buried there. Instead, the vestry and the vicar suggested



more elaborate marking, i.e., "placing the original stone on a granite cenotaph and ground slab, with a pathway thereto, bearing the names of the men and the dates." They also suggested the restoration of an ancient doorway leading from the Prysten House to St. Andrew's churchyard, to be called the "Door of Unity". This door was very near the graves. "To record an appreciation of the humane and chivalrous action of the English people" is part of the inscription on the granite cenotaph containing the original tombstone. The inscription further states that the stone was reset and the doorway restored by the N.S.U.S. Daughters of 1812. The project was endorsed by National in 1929 and Mrs. Earle and Mrs. James Augustus Ostrom, who had been our State President in 1927-29, were appointed on a committee of three for the dedication. Neither one was able to attend the ceremonies which took place May 30, 1930, so the unveiling was done by Mrs. Harper Sheppard, of Pennsylvania, since Mrs. Shope also was unable to attend. Dr. Shope, however, wrote the inscription engraved on the slab. The Door of Unity cost \$1,711.22, of which Illinois contributed an even larger amount than for the Gateway. But by 1930 the total receipts were only \$988.75, so each National member was asked to contribute 80 cents to make up the deficiency.

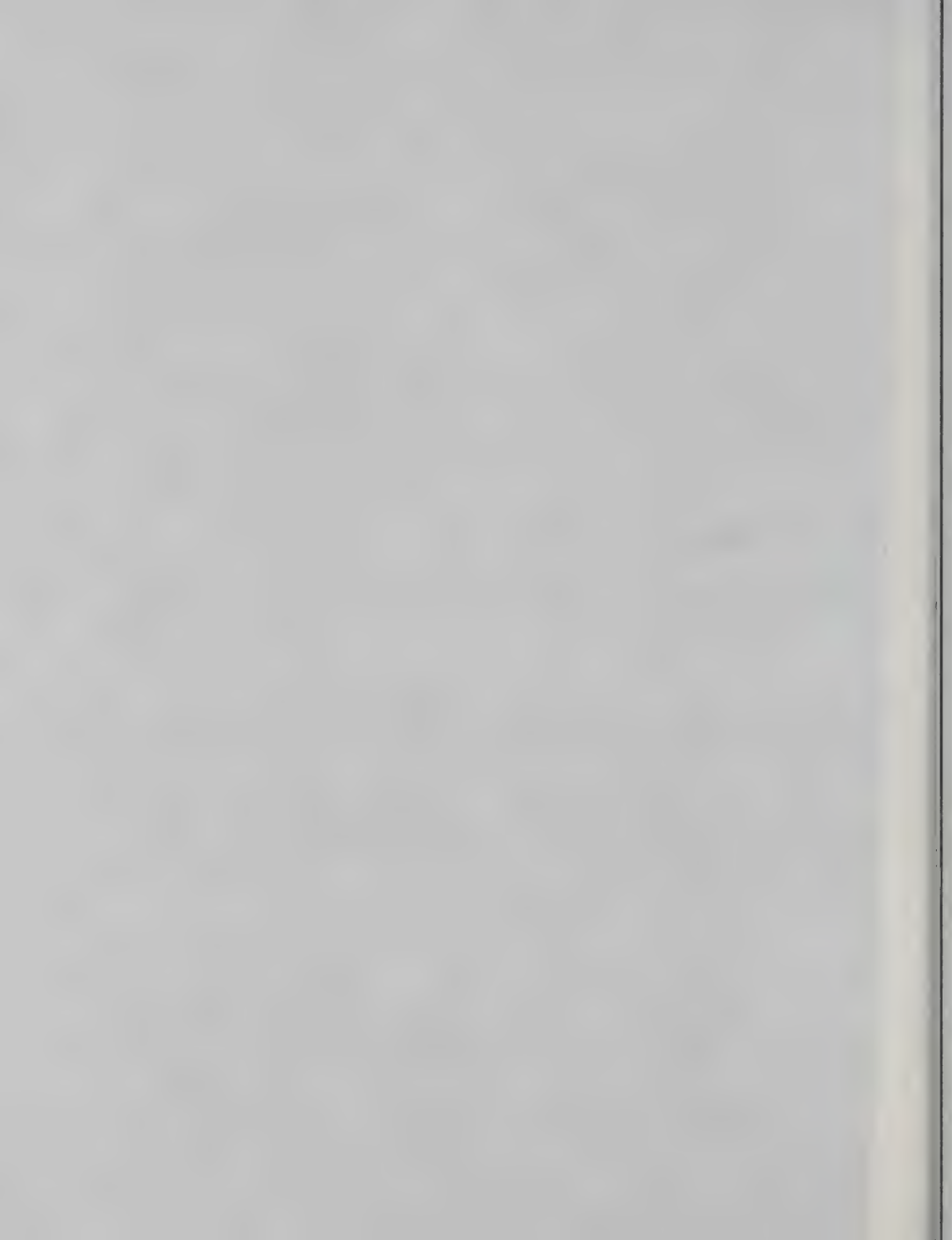
It may interest new members in Illinois to learn of two or three incidents connected with these projects. Dr. Cooke, the American consul at Plymouth, was so pleased with the interest that the American tourists showed in this Door that he suggested we place a bench there for the weary ones to use; Mrs. Sheppard at once offered to give one in honor of our President National. In 1933, when the roof of St. Andrew's was being repaired, water leaking through ruined the parchment we had given telling about the Memorial window. The Bishop paid for having it reinscribed at the Plymouth Art School. Another item of more recent date states that a letter from Mrs. Nancy Astor in 1942 assured us that the window in St. Michael's church at Dartmoor and the Gateway and tablet at the cemetery were untouched by the air-raids, and that the staff of the American consulate



in Plymouth went regularly to the cemetery to see that the graves were carefully tended. She further stated that the Prysten House at Plymouth had been one of the targets of the German raiders and had been badly damaged and St. Andrew's destroyed, but that the Door of Unity in the north wall of the building was not damaged, nor was the commemoration stone nearby. The Frater room behind the door, which had been restored by American citizens, was also not badly damaged. In fact, that was the only part of the building which still remained intact. Many British people felt that that was symbolic of the brotherhood which they hoped existed between the two great nations.

The Cahokia Mounds at East St. Louis, Ill., are burial places of the early mound-builders; as such, they are one of the most interesting archeological records in our country, but they are also historically interesting to Illinois, because they are the site of battles between the settlers of 1812 and the Indians. As early as 1925, when Mrs. Levering Moore was still State President, and in 1925-26, under Mrs. James Ostrom's administration, Illinois State Society attempted to persuade the Legislature to make this ground into a state park, and we raised funds for marking it as an historic site. Mrs. Charles Davidson, of Kaskaskia, was chairman of the committee. The fund continued to accumulate until 1935, but the mound seems never to have been marked.

For some years previous to 1930 there had been considerable agitation in our country to restore the frigate "Constitution", or "Old Ironsides", as it had been dubbed by a sailor when he saw bullet after bullet glance from its sides during its wonderful service in the War of 1812. This historic 36-gun frigate, with the frigate "Constellation", dates back to 1794, when Congress first authorized naval armament. Its original copper bolts and sheathing were made by Paul Revere. Launched in 1798, it at once began a spectacular career. In 1804 it bombarded the fort at Tripoli and assisted in taming the Corsair states. Between 1812 and 1815, it captured or sank 19 ships, besides the mighty "Guerriere". By the defeat and capture of the latter,



as well as of others, British supremacy on the seas was shattered and American independence was assured. In all, the frigate fought 40 battles and never knew defeat.

The movement to preserve this "Shrine of the Navy" had begun under Judge Curtis D. Wilbur when he was Secretary of War in 1925. Congress authorized its restoration but failed to appropriate funds, so Secretary of the Navy Wilbur appointed the U. S. Daughters of 1812 to head the movement to collect the more than \$475,000 needed. Many of us remember in how many different ways this was done throughout the country. Certain it is that all members of our organization contributed and Treasurer's reports show that our Illinois State Society was among the foremost. As the special contribution of the National Society, it had been decided under the administration of Mrs. Samuel Preston Davis to refurnish the after cabin; again we find Illinois contributing liberally. Our project was completed in 1930, honoring Mrs. Davis, while Mrs. Shope was President National. Old Ironsides was recommissioned July 1, 1931, making her first voyage in 33 years, nearly 100 years after the order to scrap her had inspired the poem of Oliver Wendell Holmes. The after cabin bears several brass plates stating that it had been furnished by the N.S.U.S. Daughters of 1812.

The restoration of Wakefield, at Pope's Creek, Potomac river, Westmoreland county, Virginia, because it was the birthplace and first boyhood home of Washington, was another project in which help was voted (1927) by National. A plea for funds went out at once to the state societies. Illinois responded nobly; we do not have the disbursements for that year, but in 1928 our Society gave \$163.00, and in 1930, \$125.25. At the time, Mrs. Earle was Registrar of our society, on the state Washington Bi-centennial Commission, and Chaplain National, and was "heart and soul in the work". She later became National President of the Wakefield Memorial Association. In 1932-33, Illinois gave more funds, in her honor. (An excellent description of Wakefield and its history will be found in the September 1930 *News-Letter*.)



Another bit of aid which we gave to marking an historic site was when we contributed to a gift to Arlington House, at Arlington cemetery. Arlington estate, of 1,100 acres, became by the will of George Washington the property of Martha Washington's grandson, George Washington Parke Custis, who in time became the grandfather of George Washington Custis Lee, eldest son of Robert E. Lee and his wife, Mary Ann Randolph Custis, to whom the estate had descended at the time of the Civil War. Because the son of Robert E. Lee espoused the cause of his father, the estate was confiscated by the Government and was used first for quartering Union officers and then as a hospital. After the war, there were many suits by the heirs and the Government; finally, Congress settled them all by buying some of the land. (See *News-Letter* for July, 1932 and March, 1934 for details of this interesting story.)

Congress authorized its restoration in 1925; in 1930 the Mansion was opened to the public. Our National Society appointed a committee of six to choose a gift; on the committee was Mrs. James Stansfield, State President of Illinois (1915-17), and Registrar National for six years, who had removed to Washington in 1922, but who has always retained membership in the Illinois State Society. Of course, Illinois was much interested in contributing to this gift, also, which finally took the form of a portrait by Wiltscheck of Col. Daniel Parke, Colonial ancestor of Martha Washington.

Another item of interest to our State Society in connection with Arlington is that, after Major Logan, husband of our early member, Mrs. John A. Logan, and father of our Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, had issued his famous order No. 11 on May 5, 1868, designating May 30, 1868, as a Memorial day to soldiers killed in the Civil War, the first Memorial service was held from the north portico of Arlington mansion.

In 1934, when Mrs. Arthur O'Neill of our Society was Treasurer National, the National Society asked all the states to contribute twenty cents per capita to refurbish the officers'



quarters at old Fort McHenry, a task assigned by the War Department when it was in charge of the Fort. Our society was the only one invited to help in the refurnishing, probably because, as early as 1924, we had made a plea to have the old "Star Fort", as it was first called, restored and made into a National park. A bronze monument had been unveiled there, June 14, 1922, by President Harding, who recognized the significance of the old fort, originally built in form of a star and strengthened and named Fort McHenry by citizens of Baltimore during the Revolution in honor of their fellow-citizen James McHenry, first Secretary of War under President Washington.

During the War of 1812 this fort, then owned by the Government although paid for by Maryland, was further strengthened; and its brick walls so successfully withstood the attack of the British, Sept. 13, 1814, that it inspired the writing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Francis Scott Key, who witnessed that night attack as a prisoner on the deck of a British vessel. This battle of the Chesapeake was the last major naval battle of the war.

During the first World War, Fort McHenry sheltered returning wounded soldiers. In 1928, in President Coolidge's administration, Congress passed a bill making the fort a national shrine and it was dedicated with great military pomp and splendor, Sept. 12, 1928. (The October, 1933 *News-Letter* devotes 6 pages to an interesting description of the lovely park and the old fort.)

At Associate Council in April, 1935, it was announced that Francis Scott Key chapter at Jacksonville, Ill., was the first to contribute to the refurnishing of the officers' quarters; Mrs. English, of that chapter, was on the National Committee for the project. By summer Illinois had sent in more than its quota, and by July, 1936 National had completed the entire furnishing of the quarters with exact replicas of the articles that were there in 1814. By the time the work was finished, the fort had been turned over to the Department of the Interior, which stopped all further work of restoration during the second World War.



Other historic places in honor of which we have contributed, in the lead of our National Society, are: Kenmore, in Fredericksburg, Va., home of George Washington's sister Betty (Mrs. Fielding Lewis); the Thomas Jefferson Memorial; and Friendship House, near New Geneva, Pa., home of Albert Gallatin, who was Secretary of the Treasury under Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, Minister to European courts, head of the Peace Mission to Russia in 1813, and who played a very large part in bringing about the Treaty of Ghent which closed the War of 1812.

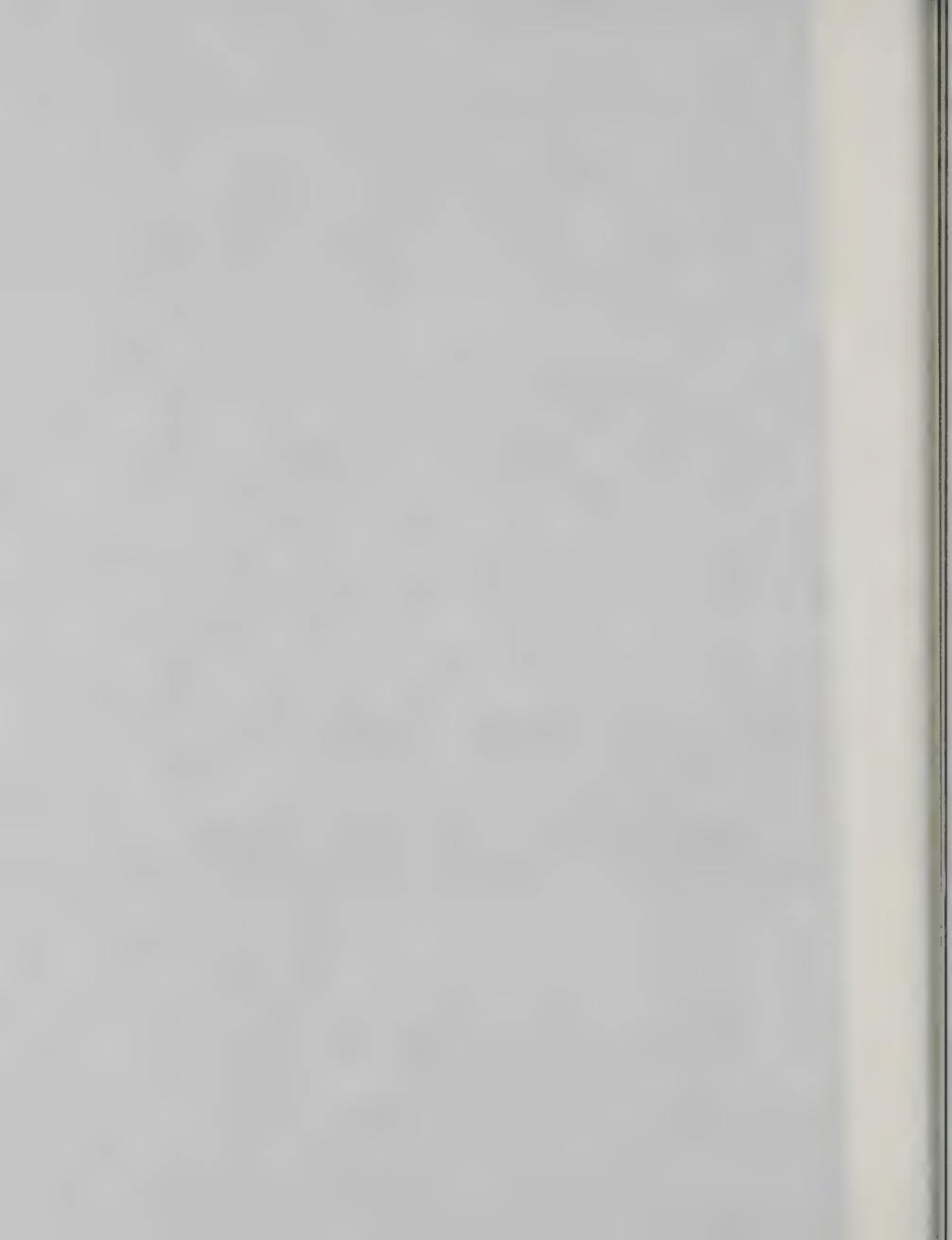
In 1939 Sangamo chapter at Springfield marked the site of the first brick house in the town, built by a soldier of 1812, and later used as a tavern where Lincoln and Douglas stopped.

Vandalia, site of the first state capital building, is 20 miles from Greenville, where Kaskaskia, our oldest chapter, organized in 1917 and still functioning under its organizing regent, Mrs. Charles Davidson, has its headquarters. It is rich in historic lore, and in her various capacities with several patriotic organizations including our own, Mrs. Davidson, assisted by her loyal chapter members, has through the years "looked up and marked everything of historic interest" in that part of southern Illinois. Kaskaskia has always been a very active chapter.

COUNTY MARKERS — In 1950, President National, Mrs. Frederick Brewster Ingram, Mrs. Edward Smith of St. Louis, and Mrs. Herbert Windsor, our State President, were guests of Mrs. Davidson in Greenville, where Kaskaskia erected a beautiful bronze tablet on their court-house in memory of Governor Shadrach Bond, for whom that county, the oldest in the state, was named.

Fort Dearborn

The original Fort Dearborn was built in 1803 at the order of Gen. Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War, by Capt.



John Whistler and 60 militiamen. It was located almost on the site of the present London Guaranty building, close to the southwest tower of the Michigan Avenue Bridge; if standing now, it would cover the south approach to the bridge, with the northwest blockhouse overhanging the river, which has changed its course since 1803.

In August, 1812, when Capt. Nathan Heald was in command, the fort was ordered evacuated by Gen. Hull, a Revolutionary soldier at that time in command of the Northwest forces on his way to capture Detroit from the British. Capt. Wells, a scout of many years' experience with the Indians and Capt. Heald's brother-in-law, hurried from his post at Fort Wayne to remonstrate with Heald, because he sensed the dangers of treachery ahead; so also did an Indian located near the fort, Black Partridge, who was friendly to the whites and who had been given a medal by Anthony Wayne. However, with many misgivings himself, Capt. Heald decided to obey orders, having no thought that Gen. Hull was to prove lacking in wisdom and foresight, if not a traitor to his country — a question that history has not been able to decide.

On August 15th, therefore, 54 regular soldiers, 12 militiamen, 9 women, and 18 children left the fort and began the march eastward. On the lake shore, near what is now Eighteenth Street and Calumet Avenue, they were attacked by an overwhelming force of Indians, many of whom were accompanying them; only 31 survived the terrible massacre. The wife of Lieut. Helm, a step-daughter of an early Chicago settler, John Kinzie, was rescued from the tomahawk by Black Partridge who later paddled her and her husband across the lake to safety on the Michigan shore. For four years afterward, until the fort was rebuilt, the bodies of the victims lay where they had fallen.

The massacre at Fort Dearborn was one of the earliest events of outstanding historic import to both Chicago and the state of Illinois.

Many years ago, Mr. George Pullman, whose residence was eventually built near the site of the massacre, com-

1916

missioned Carl Rohl Smith to sculpture a monument in bronze portraying the rescue of Mrs. Helm and her husband; for years it stood where it was first placed. Beginning in 1912, our Society held commemorative exercises there, together with the Illinois Historical Society, whose director, Mr. Otto Schmidt, was the husband of one of our early members; the Chicago Historical Society; and the General Society of the War of 1812, a men's organization formed on the day Francis Scott Key wrote the "Star Spangled Banner" and the oldest patriotic society in continuous existence. Usually it was Mrs. Wiles, Mrs. Earle, or Mrs. MacCalla or her daughter Helen, who placed the wreath we furnished for the base of the statue. Often, in later years, the one who deposited the wreath was Mrs. L. M. Ottofy, of St. Louis, granddaughter of Capt. Heald and one of the earliest members of our National Society, who long served as Special Secretary to the National Board. In 1935 a little six-year old girl, Virginia Mae Helm, of Chicago, great-great-granddaughter of Lieut. Helm, was chosen for the honor.

Little by little, vandalism and Chicago smoke threatened to destroy the statue, so Mr. Pullman decided to give it to the Chicago Historical Society, to whose quarters it was moved in 1932 where it was restored to its original state; it now occupies a commanding position on the first floor of the beautiful building maintained by the organization.

When the London Guaranty building was erected in 1923 nearly on the site of the original fort, Mr. Wm. Wood of Omaha, great-grandson of Capt. John Whistler, laid the cornerstone, assisted by two great-great-granddaughters of the captain, from Marshall, Mich., and an honor guard of 55 men from Fort Sheridan. Now, a bronze tablet on the building tells those who stop to read that that is the historic spot. In recent years heroic-sized sculptures have been placed on the north and south pylons of the bridge, depicting the Fort Dearborn massacre. The triangular island in Wacker Drive between State and Wabash Avenues was designated as Heald Square by the City Council in 1939; the Council also granted to the newly formed Fort Dearborn

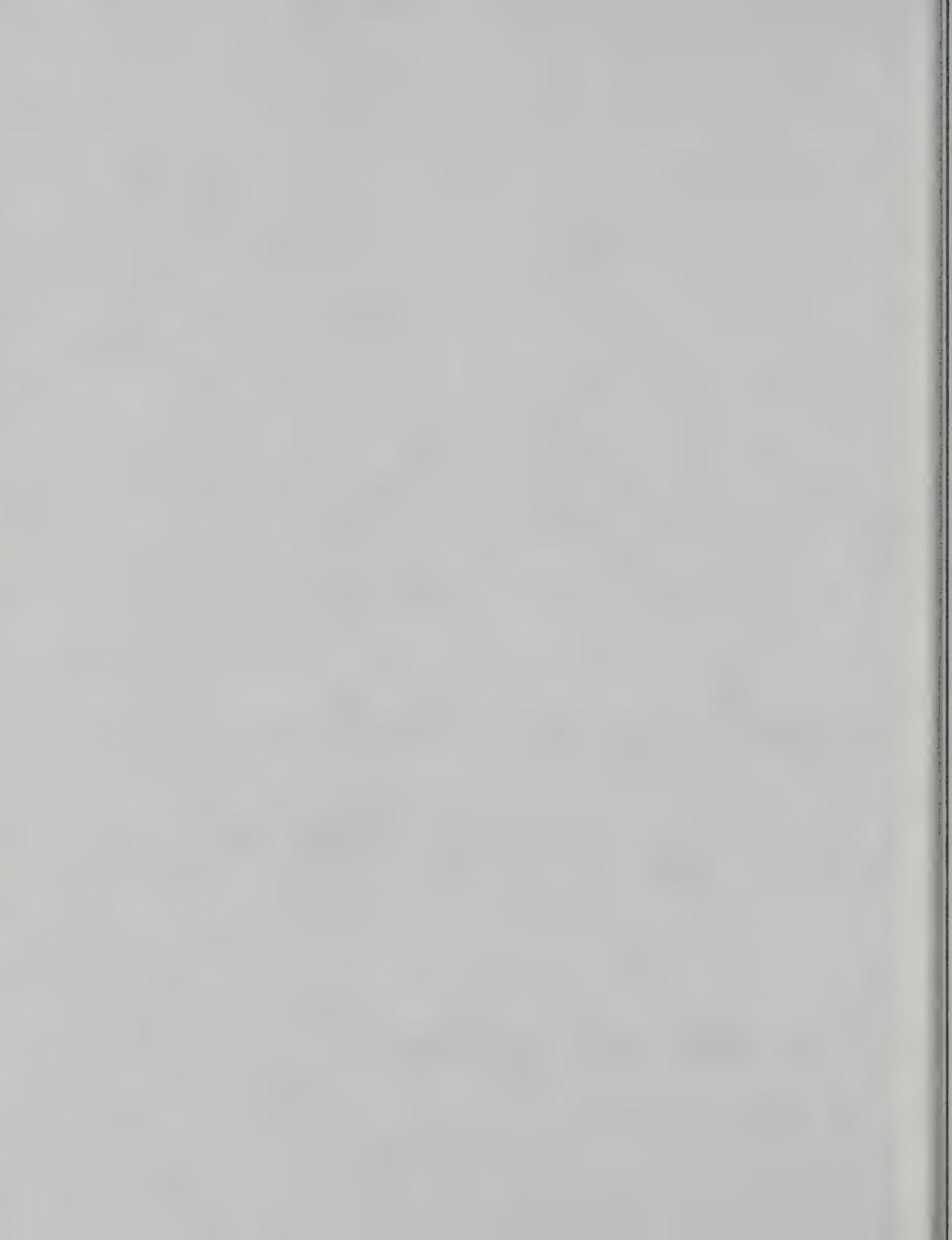


Commission authority to mark the outline of the fort on the sidewalks at the intersection of Michigan Avenue and the bridge. The Commission, after finding the original map of Capt. Whistler and after two months of intensive research, was able to authenticate the exact location as stated above.

The first large, city-wide commemoration was held in 1928 when, under the presidency of Mrs. Franklin Miller, we arranged with other societies a gala occasion at the Municipal (Navy) Pier to hear Prof. Chas. S. Winslow, of the Chicago Historical Society, speak and George Peake (Little Moose), in Indian costume, give his reply for the Indians. As a result, there was much more wide-spread interest in the annual exercises. Shortly afterward, Miss Frances Lee Rulon, a descendant of Capt. Heald, joined our society.

For the Century of Progress Fair in 1931, the city built a replica of old Fort Dearborn at a cost of \$75,000.00. A small group of members of our society were invited on August 7th to be photographed in costumes of the 1812 period for publicity purposes. A week later, on Fort Dearborn Day, we were invited by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, which had begun to take an active interest, to participate in commemorative exercises. We were escorted from the site of the old fort to Massacre Monument by a mounted detachment from Fort Dearborn Post of the American Legion, dressed in Indian or hunters' and settlers' costumes of the period of 1812, and by motorcycle police. The Junior Association of Commerce also went to the monument for our ceremony, together with the honored guests, of whom the most honored was Mrs. Ottofy, who had flown from St. Louis to place the wreath that was handed to her by our President, Mrs. O'Neill.

The next year (1932), the Junior Association again staged the activities, held at the replica of the Fort in the Century of Progress grounds, with our Society as honored guests. An audience of 300 watched the ceremonies participated in by the American Legion, the Boy Scouts, and several Indians representing the friendly Indians of the Fort era, and heard Mrs. O'Neill's splendid address, at the be-



ginning of which she stated that "placing of the wreath is always an outstanding yearly event for us." We were then escorted in decorated cars to the monument at Eighteenth Street and Calumet Avenue, where Mrs. George Pryor, one of our early members who had attended many of these ceremonies and who was Courtesy Chairman that year, handed the wreath to Mrs. O'Neill who, in turn, gave it to Mrs. Ottofy to place on the monument. Then the cars proceeded to the London Guaranty building where the D.A.R. and the Junior Chamber of Commerce placed wreaths, while the mayor's representatives and a crowd of spectators looked on.

The following year, Mrs. Ottofy could not be present, but a number of descendants of the pioneers were, including her son. We again joined the Junior Association in placing a wreath at the Link Bridge, since the monument had been removed to the Historical Society's headquarters the preceding autumn. Official cars were provided for us and the city representatives. The parade formed at the bridge and drove to the Century of Progress grounds where a program was given in the court of the Hall of Science, including the reading of a poem by Mrs. Franklin Miller, Honorary State President, entitled "August 15, 1812".

In 1934, our President National, Mrs. Weinmann, visited the Century of Progress Fair and was present on Fort Dearborn Day for the ceremonies held beside the tablet on the bridge. Afterwards, the procession took the line of march taken by the occupants of the fort, the Boy Scouts leading and dropping flowers, followed by Chicago's famous Black Horse Troop dressed in their uniform copied from the Dragoon uniform of 1812 days. Representatives of the Mayor, our State President, Mrs. Chester Turner, and Mrs. O'Neill took part in the ceremony. All members of our Society present were in the 1812 period costumes, including Mrs. Weinmann, whose costume we had prepared. Later, the parade went down Michigan Avenue to the fair grounds and, in the afternoon, a program was given in Hostess House, during which our President National talked on Fort Dearborn.



From 1934 to 1941, under the successive presidencies of Mrs. Tibbits, Mrs. Crissey, and Mrs. Thoms, we cooperated with the Junior Chamber of Commerce, holding very interesting ceremonies at the Michigan Avenue Bridge attended by large crowds of spectators. In 1936, the D. A. R. joined us in laying a wreath. The chapter representatives were Mrs. Julian Goodhue and Mrs. E. J. Albrecht, both of whom soon joined our Society (the latter when Mrs. Crissey was president, in 1937). During this period, a number of patriotic societies joined with us in the observance; four groups laid wreaths in 1937. Drum and bugle corps played; the Marine Reserves fired salutes; the American Legion gave the flag-raising ceremony; the Boy Scouts and Boys' Clubs participated; and greetings were read from the Mayor, from our old friends the Society of the War of 1812, and from the S.A.R. In 1938, another of Mrs. Miller's poems, "The Massacre", was on the program.

In 1941 no ceremony seems to have been held; everyone was working feverishly in the war effort. The day was marked, apparently, only by the Mayor's proclamation that the Stars and Stripes were to be flown from public and other buildings throughout the day. But the following year we again held exercises at the bridge, joining with the Sons of 1812; Miss Katherine Stites, our State Historian, placed the wreath while a platoon of infantry with color guards and buglers participated.

By this time, the Fort Dearborn Memorial Commission had become well established and in 1944 formal military ceremonies were held at the bridge under the joint sponsorship of the General Society of the War of 1812, the Society of Daughters of 1812, and the Commission, of which Col. Harry A. Musham was chairman. A replica of the flag of 1812 was presented and was hoisted by two members of a police battalion to a position on the bridge where it was intended to be flown continuously. Two years later, the Mayor appointed Mrs. E. Julius Albrecht, our president at the time, and Mrs. Alonzo Newton Benn, whose husband was president of the S.A.R., as permanent representatives



of our Society at these ceremonies, conducted thereafter under the sponsorship of the Commission, with our society and other patriotic and historical organizations joining in the exercises and laying wreaths. Mrs. Albrecht has faithfully carried out the assignment ever since, assisted by Mrs. Benn until her recent serious illness, or by the state presidents or vice-presidents of later years.

Our U.S.N.S. Daughters of 1812 in Illinois may well be proud of its record of never-failing loyalty to these men of 1812, of being one of the first three organizations to recognize the value of such loyalty in instilling patriotism in the generations of their times and in arousing civic consciousness of this part of our historic Past.

Headquarters

After the first World War a really stupendous project was authorized by Congress. It was the Victory Memorial Building, to be built by the George Washington Memorial Association on the site formerly occupied by the Pennsylvania Railroad station in the Mall, in memory of the soldiers killed in all our wars, and housing all the various societies whose objectives were to promote the welfare of the United States. "It will be erected immediately", wrote Rupert Hughes, "linking the glories of Washington and Pershing, Valley Forge and the Argonne . . . what the Pantheon is to France, and Westminster Abbey to Great Britain . . . a Mecca of our patriotism." Its cost was to be \$10,000,000 to be financed by service stars for each soldier who had served — \$5.00 for blue stars and \$100.00 for gold stars. Since our National Society was to have a lovely room in it, we welcomed the idea, and Illinois (with other states) set about soliciting contributions. This was our first attempt at a National Headquarters, and Illinois contributed generously toward the \$11,000 requested for the Society's room.

Why the project was never carried out, the writer has not discovered from our records; presumably, sufficient funds



were not raised. The foundations were actually laid, but that was all. However, the sum raised by our National Society from 1918 to 1922 had amounted to within \$2,500 of the amount requested. In the spring of 1925 the National Committee in charge of the proposed room in the Victory Memorial Building was empowered to investigate and report the following year on the matter of securing headquarters elsewhere, "owing to the uncertainty regarding the completion of the building." It was also suggested that the Past Presidents' Committee raise the money for a real, permanent home in Washington. As a consequence, June 1, 1928, our present Headquarters Building at 1461 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., was purchased, the funds collected for the Victory Memorial Building room having been converted to a "Headquarters Fund", as it was called. The total cost of the Home was \$31,000; the entire debt was cleared in 1931, and the house was completely furnished in 1929. Each state willing to furnish a room was allotted one. By 1931, Illinois had given \$1,089.50 to the Headquarters Fund; only six other states had given more, or were in the thousand-dollar class.

Eleven Past Presidents contributed a lovely desk for the Registrar National who was to use the Illinois room. Mrs. O'Neill said (1931) that we had been trying to find a picture suitable for our room, but without success, so we would like to give a desk set for the Registrar National's desk; many Illinois members donated money for it and for some chairs. We finished furnishing the room that year, with new decorating, a glass top for the table, a beautiful crystal chandelier (gift from Mrs. James Tollerton), and individual contributions of \$50 from Mrs. Tollerton and Mrs. Allan McIntyre, of California. The following year, due to the interest and generosity of the same women and others in State Society, we sent \$125 more for the Endowment Fund and purchased steel cases and books. Mrs. Ostrom had pledged previously \$500 for the National Home; she made her fourth payment that year, also. Among our other gifts to Headquarters were three engraved plates for the Registrar's desk and the door, in honor of Mrs. Wiles; a wall clock, gift of Mrs. Franklin Miller; a secretary with chair, lamp,



shade, and plate given by Mrs. McIntyre in honor of her sister Mrs. James Barnet, who died in 1927; 79 pieces of sterling silver for use in Headquarters, and a beautiful vase and two historical plates of Illinois for the Illinois Room, given by Mrs. Joseph Johnson in 1941, three years before her death; and carpet, curtains and shelves for our own room. From records of Disbursements there is also an item of \$40 as a donation to National in 1938-39. There has been much else, for Illinois has taken great pride and satisfaction in our Washington home.

When Mrs. Windsor was Curator of Illinois State Society in 1944, she sent to the Museum at Headquarters three gifts: from Mrs. Edgar J. Fey, a miniature oil portrait of her 1812 ancestor, painted in 1814; from Mrs. Cora Marsh, a trinket box made by her ancestor while an 1812 prisoner, woven from straw from his mattress over a small trunk-shaped wooden box and then varnished; and from Mrs. Franklin Miller, an interesting old nut pick with ivory handle that had been owned by her 1812 ancestor. Later, State Curator Mrs. Harold Leopold presented the National Headquarters, in the name of our society, with a beautiful silver chamberstick of the period of 1800; Mrs. Alonzo Benn sent a large tortoise shell comb belonging to her great-grandmother; and Mrs. Cleora Riddell, State Treasurer, gave a newspaper published in 1800 in Ulster county, New York. Later, while Mrs. Albrecht was President (1946-47), Mrs. Riddell also sent to National a German catechism printed in 1809, which had been in her family's possession since 1811. Mrs. Urban G. Willis was Curator at the time, and she had made and sent to Headquarters a photostatic copy of a letter dated Aug. 13, 1812, which was written by Gen. Henry Dearborn to his Excellency Simon Snyder, Governor of Pennsylvania; that year, also, Miss Frances Jones, 4th Vice-President, gave the original naturalization paper of her great-grandfather, Hugh Jones, who came from Wales. The document was dated March 11, 1812.

In 1952 State Society recommended that the National Society be authorized to take over the expense of the upkeep

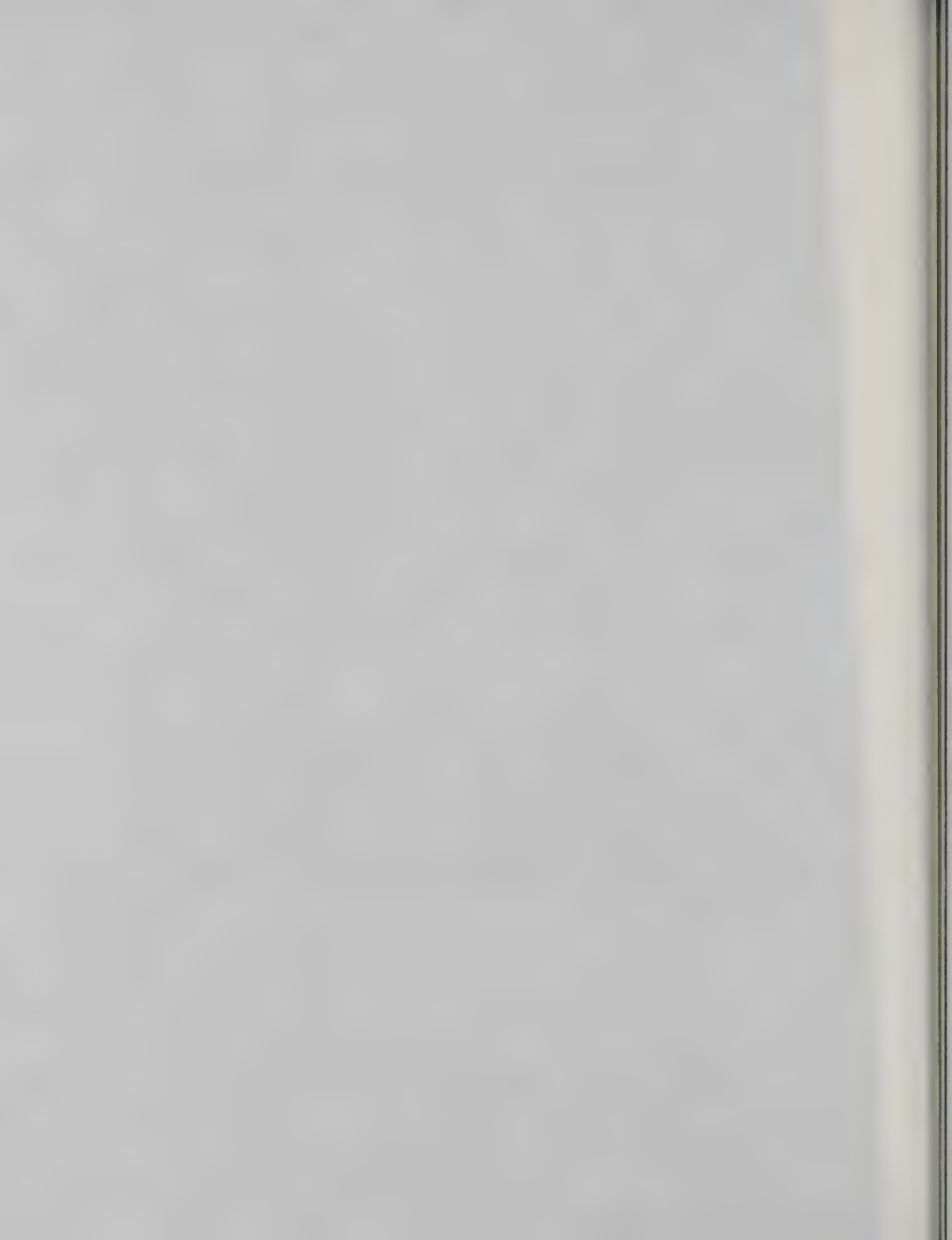


of the Illinois Room, since it was then, and is now used as an office for the National Society, but that the room be known still as the "Illinois Room".

Civic Cooperation and Philanthropy

Helping support playgrounds and public institutions for the young in Chicago, the state, and elsewhere, was among the earliest and most earnest of our Society's activities. In the years before 1915, besides the Flag activities already mentioned, we gave 100 bound volumes to the Girls' High School in Iloilo, Phillipine Islands, and established a library in the Chinese Missions school in Chicago with many books on American history and on other subjects of our special interests, including a translation of a work on Froebel's kindergarten system, made by one of our Real Daughters, Mrs. Josephine Jarvis.

One of the earliest and most lasting demonstrations of our civic concern and our desire to maintain the interest of the public in the War of 1812 occurred when we placed, in the State House at Springfield, a bronze bas-relief, costing \$1,200, as a memorial to the Illinois soldiers of 1812. This was achieved by a commission of three members of the Society, of which Mrs. Wiles was chairman, appointed by the Governor. The bas-relief was executed by Miss Nellie Walker, an active member of our Society from 1919 to 1930 and an Honorary member for some time thereafter. She had been a pupil of Lorado Taft and shared his studio on the Midway. Before the sculpture was taken to Springfield it was the inspiration of a number of enthusiastic parties given by Mrs. Earle, who lived nearby. Miss MacCalla acted as conductor for the groups. Eventually the bas-relief was moved to the Illinois Historical Society's building where it was given quite a prominent place, due mainly to the efforts of Miss Katharine Stites, formerly a librarian in the Historical Society, and our diligent Librarian and Historian for many years. Miss Walker, it will be remembered, also ex-



ecuted the monument for the Chicago chapter, D.A.R., which was erected at Vincennes at the point where Lincoln first entered Illinois.

The plaster model of the bas-relief was first put on exhibition in the Art Institute, and later was accepted by the Grand Army Hall and Memorial Association of Cook County, to be placed in their hall in the Chicago Public Library building, where it still remains. Formal unveiling exercises were held there in the presence of prominent Grand Army men and members of other patriotic societies. Mrs. Wiles, chairman of the Memorial committee of the U.S. Daughters of 1812, Gen. Walter Robbins, and Mrs. Wm. S. Earle were in charge. The sculpture, representing an armed youth, was called by the Society "The Boy Ranger". In the 1812 period, every able-bodied male, young or old, in the state of Illinois was required to carry arms to protect home and family while other men were away fighting in the army.

Other ways by which our earliest members showed their civic interest were in contributing generously toward the Lincoln Highway, in cooperating notably with the State in connection with Child Labor laws, and in joining in the movement to establish a stronger Red Cross.

In 1920 the Illinois State Society, deciding to have at least one charitable object, chose the Service League of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium and sent money for Christmas gifts to the children. The next year our President, Mrs. Hoffman, provided a Christmas tree for one "city" in the Boys Brotherhood of the Republic, and the society gave money to furnish entertainment for 70 boys, plus \$50 to establish a new "city".

The American Indian Association held a four days' convention in Chicago in September, 1923, and the D.A.R., the Women's Auxiliary of the Chicago Historical Society, and ourselves gave a reception to the Indian delegates at the Chicago Historical Society; we also had a table that evening at the banquet given to them by the Friends of the American Indians.



In 1928 we became interested in the Chicago Home for Girls and had a shower for them and a program at the Home. In the spring of 1929 we made baby garments for them. That year, too, we sent four large baskets of food, with clothing or toys, to needy families in the city at Christmas time (besides the large amount sent to Carcassonne).

About this time, also, a number of Chicago citizens and naval officers formed a Naval Memorial Association, planning to erect a monument on Chicago's lake front in memory of all sailors who fought in past wars. Our society voted support and encouragement to the project. We also cooperated with Friends of the Opera while Mrs. Franklin Miller was president, and took part in managing the Liberty Balls for disabled veterans.

At a program in 1930, a talk was given on the Chicago Portage to be preserved through the auspices of the county and the Forest Preserve. The same year, our President, Mrs. O'Neill, and a Board member then, Mrs. James Burry, were guests of the Chicago Historical Society at the placing of a tablet on the bank of a branch of the Des Plaines river, commemorating the landing of Pere Marquette in 1642—the first white man in the Chicago region. This was the west end of the Chicago Portage, where a few miles of land separate the waterways to the Atlantic from those leading to the Gulf of Mexico. It was much used by the Indians.

That year, also, when the Historical Society and the City of Aurora dedicated a monument-stone in Wilder Park to Roswell Wilder, born in Newfane Vt., but a pioneer of Aurora who ran a stage-coach Tavern and gave the city its first school and the square for the park which now bears his name, our State Society placed a bronze tablet upon the stone, bearing our insignia, in recognition of the fact that he was also a soldier of the War of 1812. Mrs. Fanny Hopkins Peppers of Aurora, one of our members, represented us at the ceremony and explained the meaning of our insignia.

For several years Illinois State Society, starting with an investment sum of money given by Mrs. Augusta Bab-



cock Ostrom and increased by donations from various members, accumulated a Student Loan Fund known under the name of the original donor. In the fiscal year 1931-32, the sum of \$300 was loaned to Miss Marian Eddy, at Columbia University.

April 10, 1931, we formally presented a Resolution of appreciation to the Black Horse Troop of Chicago for adopting the uniform of the dragoons of 1812. It was done with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of dignitaries from the Sixth Army Corps area, Fort Sheridan, the Illinois National Guard, and members of the Troop. The latter was a cavalry unit organized by business men of Chicago in 1929, "troop and band" to be made up of the finest young men in the city, forming a crack troop to be used as a guard of honor when distinguished visitors came to Chicago. Mrs. Walter Borden chose for them the dragoon uniform: high, black, patent leather boots reaching above the knee in front; tight fitting breeches of white flannel; wide white leather belt; tight fitting black blouses with metal epaulets, white chevrons, and silver piping on the collar; and white gloves.

In 1932 we were actively engaged in cooperating with the Illinois Commission for the celebration of the George Washington Bi-Centennial, the 200th anniversary of his birth. Mrs. Earle, Mrs. O'Neill, Mrs. Snodgrass, and Mrs. Novotny, of Sangamo chapter, who worked very hard for the cause in the Legislature, were on this Committee.

The 1933 Board meeting was scheduled for October, in Chicago, because of the Century of Progress fair. That month, at the dedication of the Achsah Bond Drive leading to the Planetarium, all Illinois State Officers were invited to sit on the platform and to represent the Society at the speakers' table at the banquet in the Trustees' Lounge of the Century of Progress.

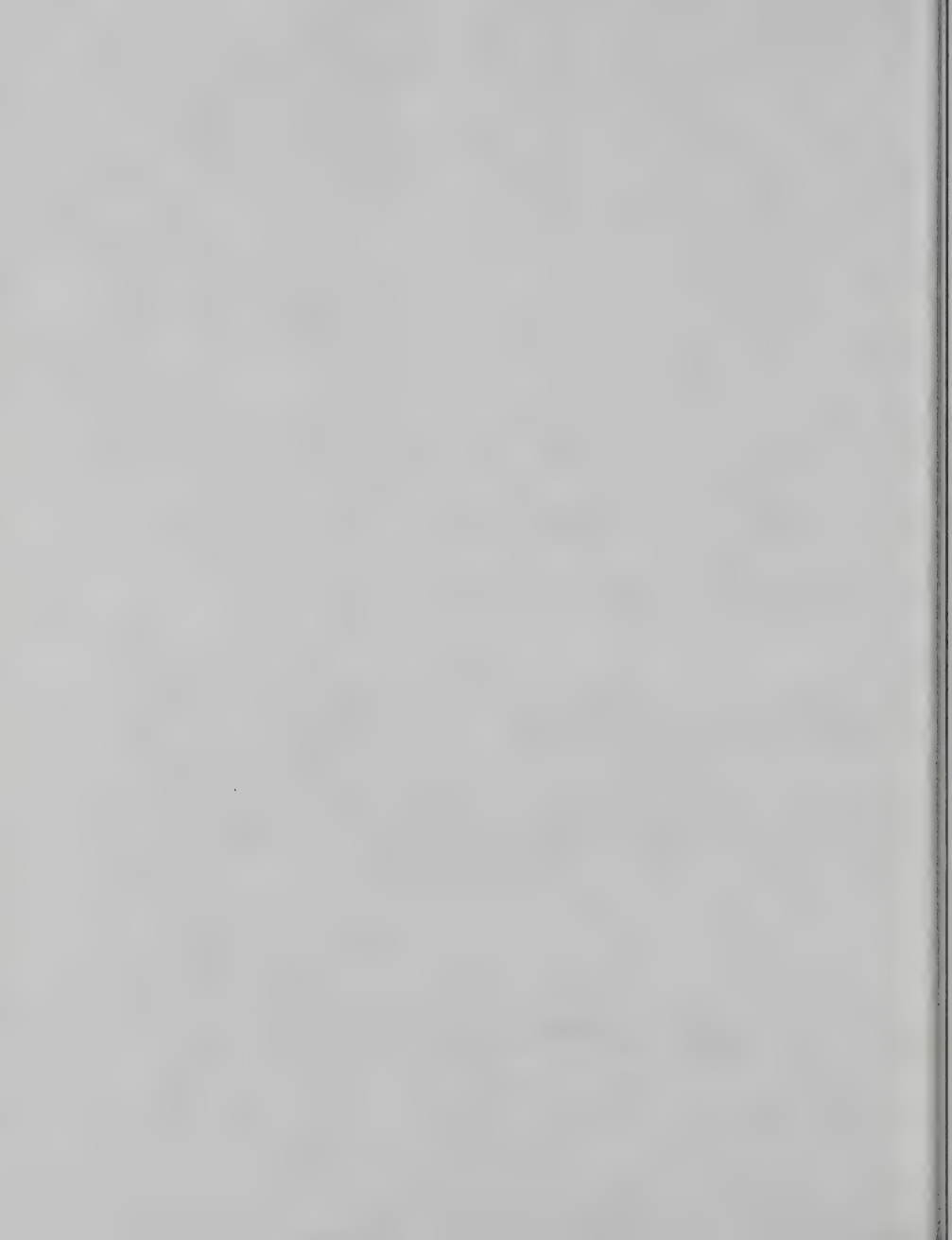
In the year of the first presentation of the Jeanne Fox Weinmann medals by National Society (1936), while Mrs. George Tibbits was State President, Mrs. O'Neill presented a medal to two outstanding members of the U. S. Marine



Corps Reserve at Great Lakes Training Station. The next year, Mrs. Bert Crissey, State President, presented three more, one of which went to Sgt. Joseph McCarthy, 9th Battalion. In 1938 she presented two more medals. Our National Society was the only one to present such medals for military efficiency at these stations (10 in the country), and the recipients were always very grateful. The ceremonies at Great Lakes were held in July on the occasion of the final review of the 8th and 9th Battalions. Notification was usually a last-minute affair, so that only the President and two or three Board members were able to reach Great Lakes in order to be seated on the reviewing stand with the Admiral. Miss Ella Adair and Miss Katharine Stites accompanied Mrs. Crissey in 1938. During the war years, supposedly because of the scarcity of metals, the National Society discontinued the practice.

In 1943 our President, Mrs. Chas. Shearman, was invited to attend the state conventions of the Illinois Council of Foreign Wars and the American Legion Auxiliary.

The Chicago Historical Society, in 1946, set aside a room as a memorial to the War of 1812, containing a number of interesting and valuable relics. Among them are a fine portrait of Stephen Decatur, one of Francis Scott Key painted by Charles Willson Peale, and a painting of the Battle of Lake Erie. There are also relics of the Battle of New Orleans, and a silver medal given by the British to the Ottawa chief, Blackbird, as a reward for leading the slaughter and torture of the Americans in the Fort Dearborn massacre. Our society has given for this collection the following items from the "Constitution": a block of wood given us in 1912 by Edgar A. Hill; a copper bolt made by Paul Revere; another block of wood (No. 2) bearing a silver plate inscribed "N. S. Daughters of 1812 of Illinois"; a piece of iron screw, four inches long, with a silver plate inscribed "Constitution, No. 3"; an original nail from the frigate, removed by Lieut. Commander Rhoades, in charge of the Charleston Navy Yards in 1906, inscribed "1812"; a 6-inch piece of solid iron pipe (No. 4), bearing a silver plate inscribed "1812". Also,



one of the 200 lovely blue glass and silver Anniversary plates issued by our Society National in its anniversary year was given by Mrs. Herbert Windsor, President of our Society in 1949-51.

Several of our members were very active on the Freedom Train Committee in Chicago (1949), Mrs. J. DeForest Richards being chairman of all the women's organizations in Chicago who were working for the event. In 1950 a committee was appointed to represent the Society at meetings of the Foundation for America movement in Chicago, which was to work with the 72 per cent of the population within Chicago's corporate limits who were second-generation Americans. All through the years our Society has cooperated especially with the Chicago Historical Society and with the Men's Society of the War of 1812, sometimes called the "General Society of the War of 1812." Besides the cooperation already mentioned with the latter, it is interesting to note that the husbands of many of our members belonged to that society. Prof. Wm. F. Gurley, whose wife was one of our Life Members and who was active in our Society until her death in 1949, was a noteworthy example of joint participation in the activities of the two organizations. Known in his later years as the "blind professor of the University of Chicago", he was National Vice-President of the Sons of the Revolution, for 11 years President of the Illinois Society of that organization and at one time a president of the General Society of the War of 1812. In 1929 he purchased a portrait of John Paul Jones that had been newly discovered in Paris. Besides having their help always with ceremonies commemorating Fort Dearborn, there have been many social occasions, luncheons and dinners with patriotic programs, which we have enjoyed, and they have frequently furnished speakers for us.

Other patriotic societies with which we have cooperated are the Sons of the American Revolution, The Grand Army of the Republic, the American Legion, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Red Cross, the Daughters of the American



Revolution, the Daughters of Colonial Wars, and the Daughters of American Colonists.

Our Society has given to Newberry Genealogical Library in Chicago a Roster of Soldiers from Kentucky in the War of 1812 (through Mrs. Wm. Wallace McPherson), a History of the War of 1812 by Henry Adams, and numbers of genealogical works from individual members. Miss MacCalla gave the library an almost complete collection of early *News-Letters* and *Illinois Year-Books*; we have since given the library yearly subscriptions to the *News-Letter*, as we have also done in the case of the Chicago Historical Library. The latter, too, has many early issues of our publications.

National Defense and Patriotic Education

The first opportunity given our National Society to act in National Defense was during 1916, when Mrs. Wiles was President. The militia of the states had been ordered to the Mexican border. She sent out a call to members to do their utmost in giving time, money, and strength to increase the comfort and welfare of these men.

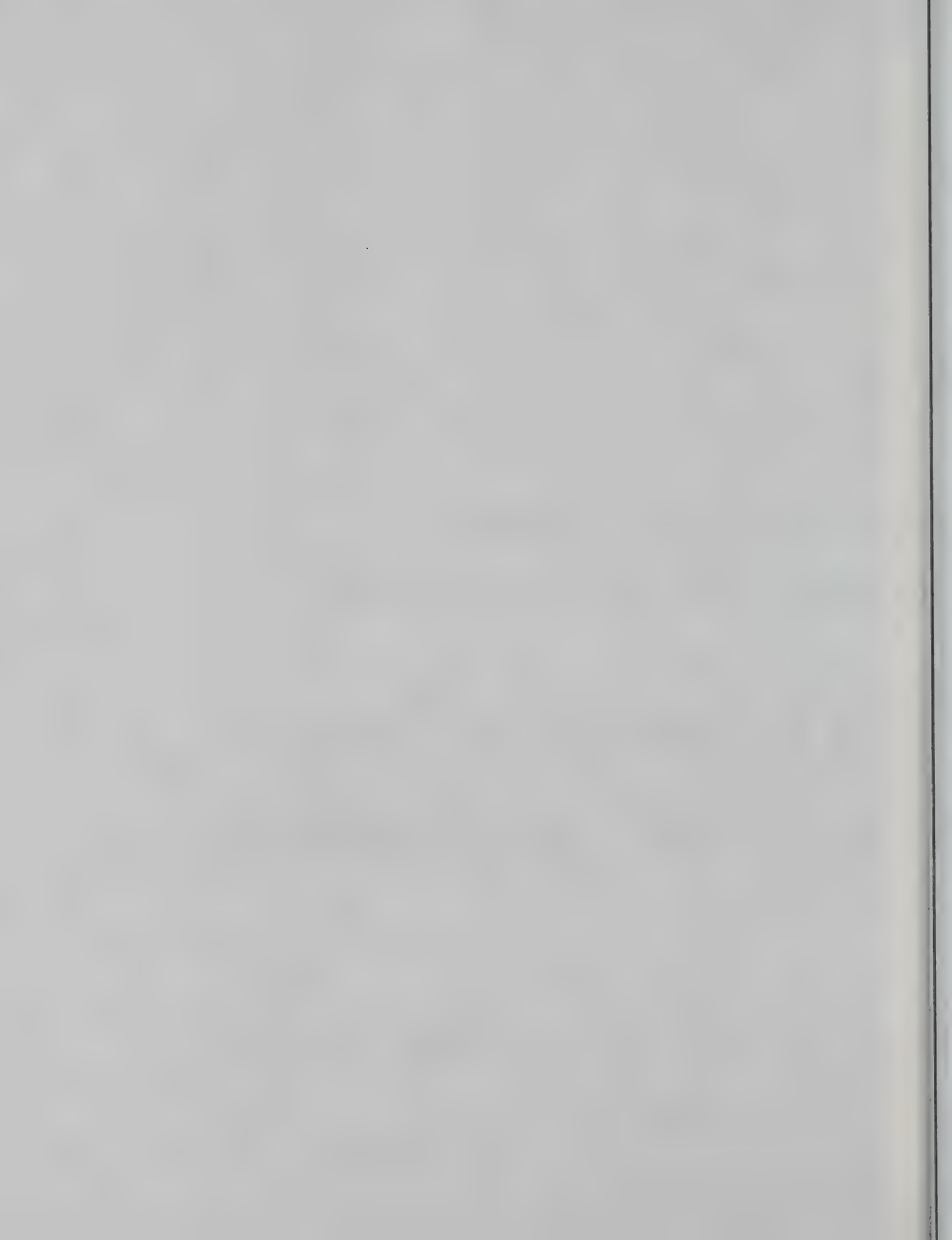
During the war years 1917 and 1918 it was said that the watchword of our society was patriotic service. We were urged to be active and efficient in all forms of war relief: Red Cross and Red Cross drives, furnishing surgical dressings, knitting garments and making clothes for French war orphans, assembling "comfort kits", adopting French war orphans, and working for French, Belgian, Serbian, Armenian, and Polish Relief. We helped constantly with the sale of First and Second Liberty Loan bonds and purchased them heavily. We did vegetable gardening and worked in food conservation, served on Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. drives, gave thousands of books and magazines, victrolas and records, to army cantonments, and contributed jellies and fruit to base hospitals. In all these services, Illinois made an excellent record. From 1917 to 1919 we had a Red Cross unit



of our own, under our president, Mrs. Charles Herrick. (It was at this time that National Society went on record as favoring universal military training.)

At the beginning of the war, fourteen members had husbands, sons, or grandsons in active service; in 1918, 29 members reported near relatives in service. Mrs. Jack Foster's husband was a Brigadier-General; Mrs. Felton's, an officer in the 2nd Illinois Infantry at Houston, Texas; Mrs. MacWilliams-Holt's son was Major Howard of the regular army, in France, as Paymaster on Pershing's staff; Mrs. Amos Walker's son was in the University of Chicago Ambulance Corps; Mrs. Anson Bolté's son Charles was a Lieutenant in the Infantry, and her son R. A. Bolté, a Sergeant in the Field Artillery. The son of Mrs. Charles Roosa was killed in action, and Miss Winifred Warder, a member of our society and of the Women's Overseas Hospitals, died in France in 1918. The Illinois total on the Service Roll of Honor at National was 144, of which 44 were commissioned officers; the total number for National Society was 1,786. Sixty-three members lost loved ones in the war.

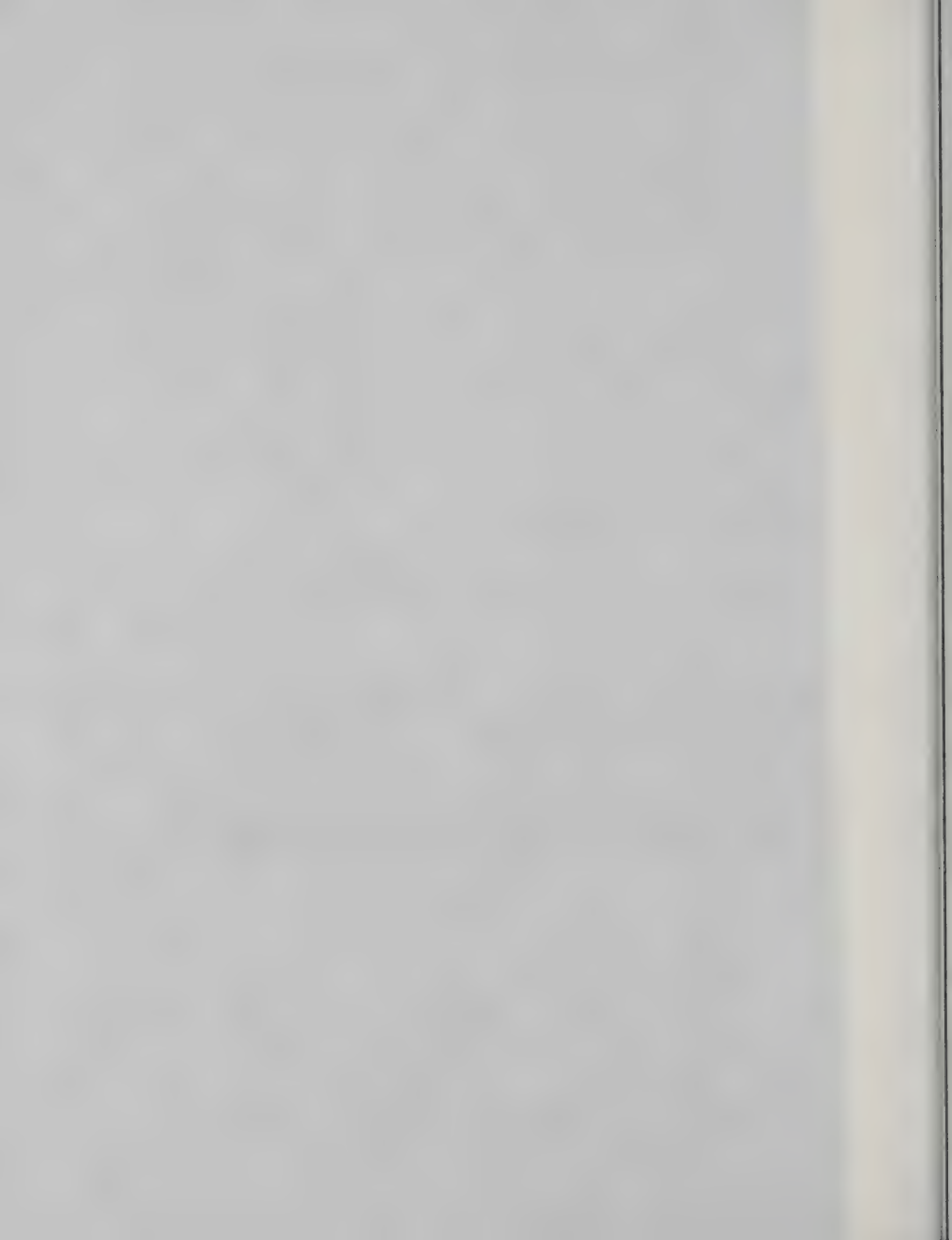
In 1920 Illinois Society sent a check to the fund for wounded soldiers at Fort Sheridan. By 1923 we were becoming active in rooting out subversive influences, our first target being school textbooks, especially those that tended to play down our national heroes and ideals. This activity was largely due to Mrs. O'Neill who was at that time Chairman of Patriotic Education and Historian. She sent out questionnaires to members in the state, asking them to report on the textbooks being used in the schools near them, stressing the importance of preventing the use in the schools of any history text containing unpatriotic propaganda. Our State Society passed a resolution on the matter which was presented to Associate Council and adopted by them in the spring. Under Mrs. Levering Moore, President in 1924, and Mrs. O'Neill as chairman of this committee, our State Society sponsored essays among the school children on the subject of the War of 1812 and its constructive place in the making of the nation, offering three prizes totaling \$50.



When September 12th was designated as "Defense Day" in 1924, our Society assisted in patriotic demonstrations in 48 different towns and cities in Illinois. Mrs. Levering Moore and Miss Ella Adair, then Historian, attended two of them. The following year, our Society passed resolutions approving Defense Day and presented them to National, where they were approved. On Defense Day that year, Mrs. O'Neill, as Chairman of Patriotic Education, and Mrs. Amos Walker represented us in two places. The next September (1926) we observed Constitution Day as a matter of Patriotic Education, also joining with the D.A.R. and the Chicago Historical Society, at the latter's headquarters. A Loyalty Committee of four was set up by National in 1925, two members of which were Mrs. James Stansfield and Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker of our society. Mrs. Stansfield had removed to Washington in 1922 and Mrs. Tucker was of that city in 1927. In 1925 Mrs. Tucker was National Chairman of Defense. That year Mrs. O'Neill sent her a detailed account of communistic and pacifist activities in Chicago and Illinois. In 1927 Mrs. Tucker became Chairman of the Loyalty and Patriotic Conference on National Defense and, in 1928, one of the Committee of two for National Defense. About that time the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies became a permanent organization, and in 1930 Mrs. Tucker was National Society's representative at their meetings.

Mrs. Snodgrass was chairman of Patriotic Education in 1928, and did many things to further the work; several articles were written by her and published in the newspapers, and she spoke at one time before the Assembly of Schools. In some of her articles, she urged a literacy test as a requirement for prospective voters. She, too, conducted essays on patriotic education among the school children.

Besides urging the fostering in the schools of prize essays on United States history and helping every child within our borders to obtain an education, National Society voted (1930) to investigate communistic activities in the schools and to favor establishing a penal island to which Communists could be deported. The following year, they

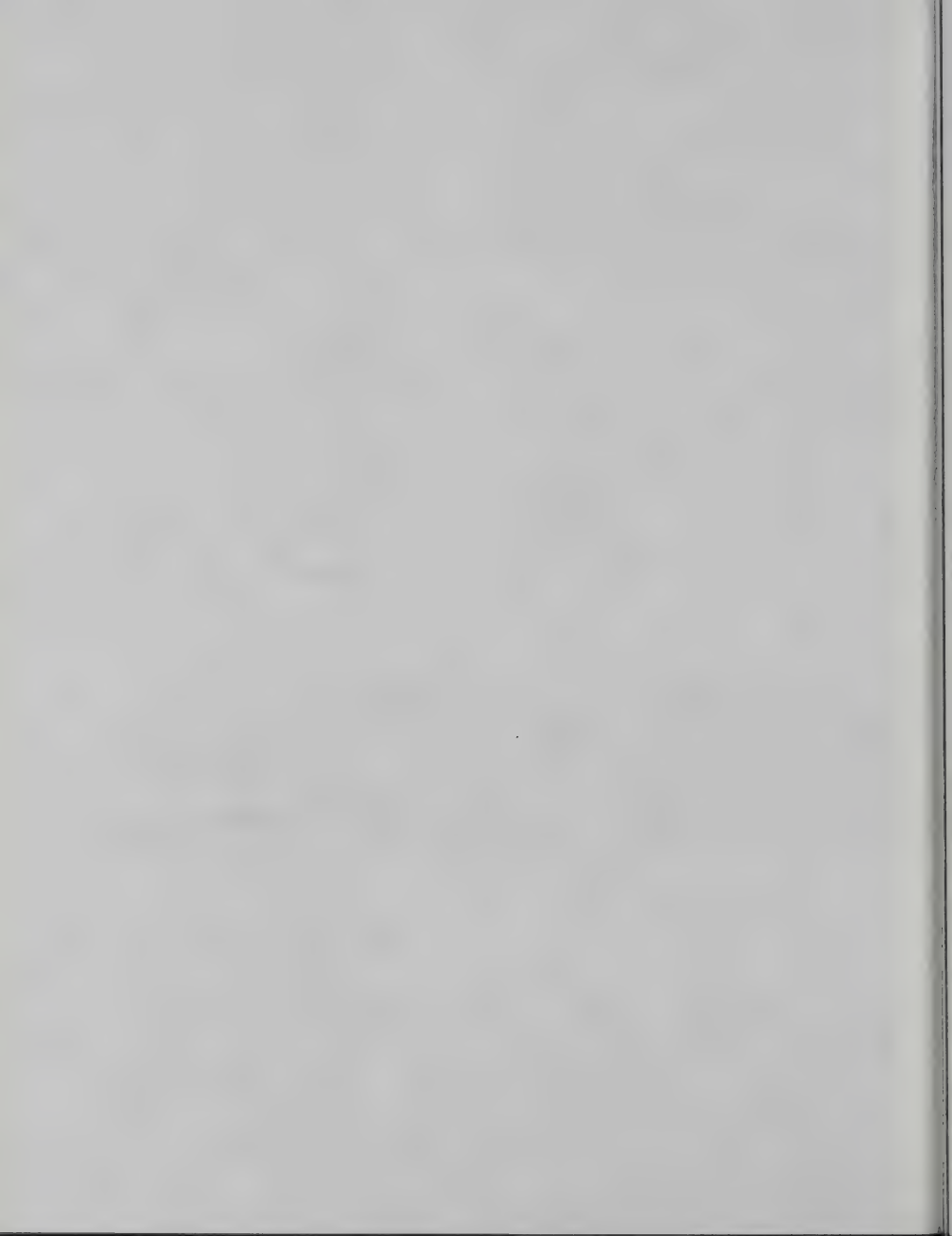


passed a resolution recommending that an oath of allegiance be required of all teachers in schools and colleges in our land; they also passed strong resolutions on the subject of attempts by pacifist organizations to secure the prohibition of military training in the schools, in support of adequate naval construction as approved by President Hoover, in support of an efficient Merchant Marine, for the strengthening of the hand of the Government against Communism (14 resolutions!), for exposing and combating communist activities in the schools, and opposing commitment of our country to entangling alliances that could limit our liberty of decision in international affairs. Note well! That was over 20 years ago! Furthermore, in 1936, National advocated putting the Reds in prison for 10 years.

Since those years, our State Society, as well as National, has never ceased to stress National Defense and Patriotic Education; we find them mentioned in the Illinois reports in the 1941 *News-Letters*, just before the second World War.

From the reports of our second war-president, Mrs. Charles Shearman, we learn that members in 1942 were giving of their time and money to help the men in service and to further the work of Civilian Defense. They were engaged in all branches of war and Red Cross work, selling Defense Stamps and Bonds, and giving hours of service to the Recreation and Service Centers for the soldiers and sailors on leave from camps and training stations in our state. They were assisting as air-raid wardens and block captains in Civilian Defense. And yet they continued to carry on the patriotic and educational work of the Society . . . The Librarian sent current magazines to the Veteran's Hospitals in North Chicago and Maywood, and in the winter of 1942 the Society gave a book and magazine shower for Fort Sheridan, Great Lakes Training Station, the Coast Guard, and Veteran's Hospital.

In 1943 we established an Officers' Day Room and Lounge at Fort Sheridan, known as the "Daughters of 1812 Room", which we furnished and maintained and which was cared for by our National Defense Chairman, Mrs. Ray Gar-



rett. Several members purchased a comfortable davenport, chairs, and tables, and one member sent a handsome afghan; further contributions were solicited. State Society spent \$25 for draperies and other furnishings. This room was much used and appreciated by the men at Sheridan; at Christmas, it was decorated with a tree and holly, and candy and small gifts were given to the young officers who had charge of prisoners at the Fort. In 1944, and again in 1945, we invested \$32 in new furniture.

In 1945 the Red Cross claimed the attention of nearly every member: knitting sweaters, helmets, wristlets, mittens and socks for both Army and Navy service men, and making slippers and bedside and utility bags for convalescents in hospitals. Members reported making childrens' suits and wool coats, baby quilts and flannelette gowns; others sewed tags on garments to be shipped overseas and filled first-aid kits. The number of hours spent in making surgical dressings and bandages would be impossible to estimate; many members gave one or two days a week to that work. State Society, that year, gave \$34.50 to the Blood Bank Fund of the National Society, and four of our members donated nine pints of blood for Blood Plasma. This was National's main project.

Many of our members completed First Aid and Home Nursing courses; a few became instructors. One member had 14 classes and gave out 234 certificates in Home Nursing. Others taught Nutrition classes, sponsored Junior Red Cross groups, served on Rationing and Draft Boards, assisted in all kinds of Salvage Drives and the raising of money for Red Cross and Army and Navy Relief. A few assisted in hospitals as Grey Ladies and Nurses' Aids. We sold stamps and bonds in Chicago office buildings, many of us giving one day a week to this service. From January to July of 1943, we sold \$100 of War Stamps and Bonds at the monthly meetings of our State Society. Members reported the purchase of \$30,000 worth of War Bonds, not including the case of one person who invested 20 per cent of her income in War Bonds, or of another who bought a \$50 bond



each month. And not least in value, our members assisted in Canteens and Recreation Centers, and donated cakes and cookies.

In the 1944 reports, one reads of our representation on the Speakers' Bureau of the Red Cross and National Defense committees, and that we were still active in all branches of Civilian Defense. At a meeting held by the War Finance Committee of Illinois citations for excellent service were awarded three of our members. It was necessary to have given 144 hours in selling war stamps and bonds to receive a citation. One of these members had given 539 hours; the three, together, had given 975 hours. The sum of \$52 was sent to the National Blood Bank Fund, and the number of blood donors had increased. Besides reporting over 12,000 hours given to Red Cross, generously purchasing War bonds, and giving to the U.S.O. as in the previous year, many donations to Nurses' Scholarships, Bundles for America, Community Fund, and China Relief were reported, and many hours put in on Victory Gardens and canning the hundreds of quarts of produce raised in them.

A few of our members organized groups for Civilian Defense. One member formed and entertained in her home boys' and girls' clubs, instructing them in the elements of good citizenship and right living, teaching Americanism by encouraging neighborliness among the families of the many nationalities represented in these groups, a surprising number of whom were Jewish refugees. This member received a ribbon badge and a citation from the Headquarters of Civilian Defense for devoting over 1,000 hours to different branches of O.C.D. work. Another member spent hours as Morale Warden, and conducted Honor Rolls. A third made many talks throughout the state, speaking before church and club groups on "Peace Plans" and "Free Enterprise"; she also wrote articles for various magazines. A fourth gave two days a week to Foreign Inquiry in the Home Service section of the Red Cross, and as Chairman of Reception and Mail.

One of our members, Mrs. Chauncey Ownbey, passed her



examination to enter service as a WAC and was stationed at Camp Roberts, at first. She had received B.S. and M.A. degrees from Columbia and an LL.B. from the Chicago Law School, and had been admitted to the Bar in 1938. She would have been able to give splendid service as a WAC, but while taking her basic training she suffered an attack of polio, and as a consequence spent two years in government hospitals. Recently, she has been able to be back as a member of our society once more.

Since the end of the second World War, most of the National Defense effort of the Illinois Society has been in cooperating with National in its efforts to combat communism, whether in the schools or elsewhere, and in rehabilitation work among veterans. At first, the latter was done with the Red Cross, but it soon became active work in the Veterans' Hospitals. Rehabilitation means physical, mental, and vocational restitution. Each year we try to make Christmas a little brighter by sending all sorts of gifts to the veterans at Hines Memorial Veterans' Hospital, such as a tree, cash, new Christmas cards stamped for mailing (300, in 1950), new playing-cards, puzzles, pencils, toilet articles, and cigarettes.

Our three chapters in Illinois also did valiant work during the war period. Kaskaskia purchased War Bonds, gave donations to the Red Cross and the Kit-bag Fund, worked for the Red Cross and on Rationing Boards, and gave blood. Four names were sent in to the National Service Flag. The chapter itself purchased \$50 in War bonds. Francis Scott Key chapter was busy with Red Cross work, sewing, and Home Nursing during the first year; they disbanded the second year. Sangamo sent in five names for the Service Flag, three of which were of the sons of Mrs. Harry Thoma, one time regent of the chapter. The members bought and sold War Stamps and Bonds, saved paper, tin cans and fats, donated to the U.S.O., and gave several thousand hours to knitting and to making surgical dressings for the Red Cross. For the latter service, they were highly commended by the National Chairman of that organization. They also assisted



in the War Mothers' collection of jewelry, and out of the chapter's small income they bought three War bonds.

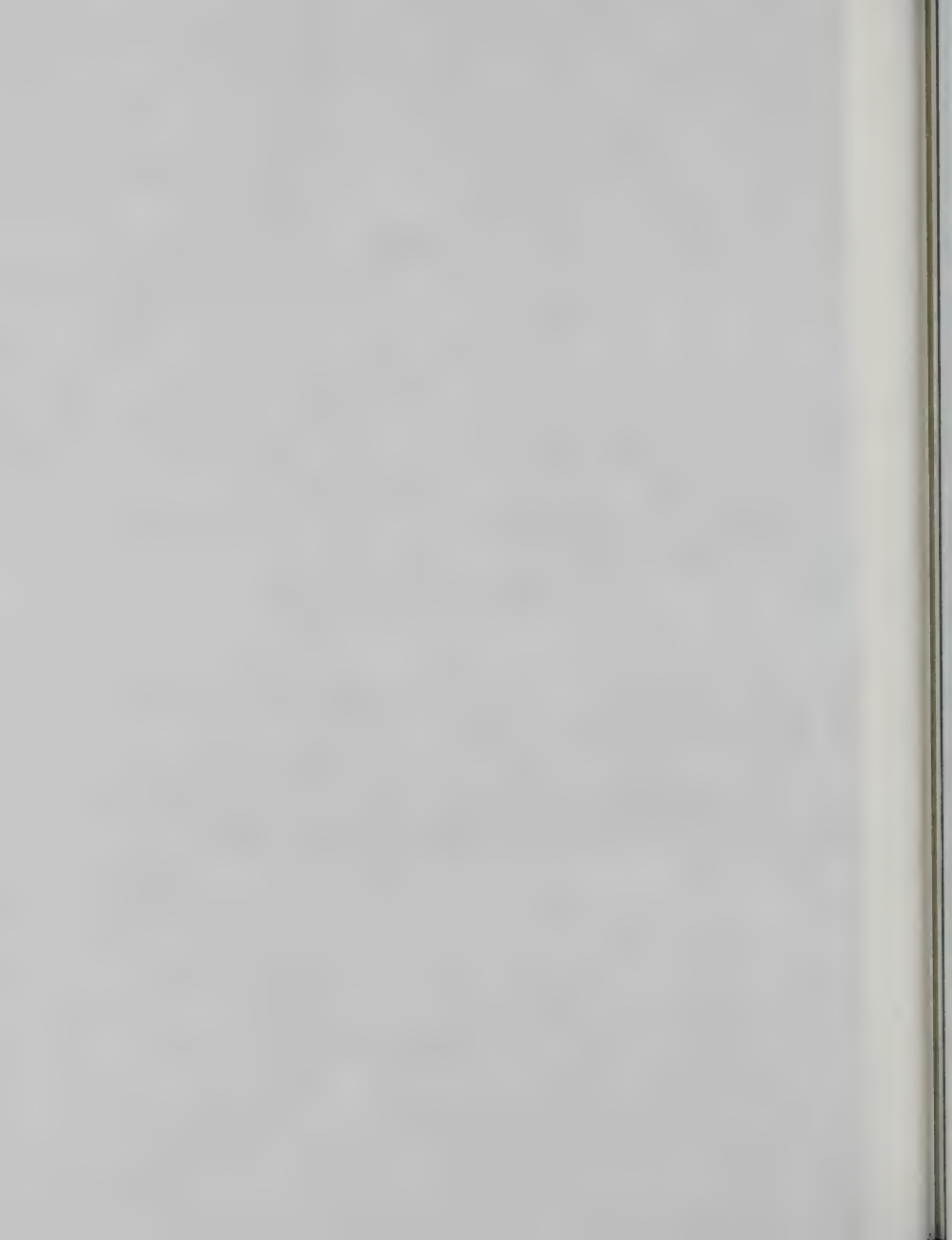
All in all, Illinois has reason to be proud of its War record.

Mountain Schools and Bacone

Mountain schools early became one of the most important projects sponsored by the National Society. The Southern mountaineers are of our purest American stock, yet they live without benefit of public schools such as there are in the North because their states have been unable to adjust the method of tax distribution so as to equalize educational advantages. Consequently, only in charity supported schools may their children learn what life may mean when lived at its best. Undernourishment is combatted by good food, their minds are developed, and they are made into citizens of whom we can be proud.

The county allows the schools money for the salaries of academic teachers, but not for instructors in manual training, or for house mothers, etc., who are important in this work. Many of these people contribute their time and receive only board and lodging. Students are taught to share the work, economizing thereby on the expense of maintenance; some receive pay at a low hourly rate. Food is raised on school farms, but it is never enough to satisfy the full need, and there is always a need for clothing, school and household supplies, linens, etc. All schools count on our Christmas gifts. In 1948 a minimum of \$150 was required to house, feed, and educate one child for one year; \$50 would care for a child for a term of 18 weeks. More is necessary now.

Our contributions to scholarship funds are especially appreciated, since at the beginning of the school year only those applicants can be admitted for whom maintenance can be assured. One hundred dollars are necessary for the grant of a scholarship. That our National Society has responded



well to these appeals is attested by the statement in the 1950 *News-Letter* that \$1,573 in cash and more than 244 boxes of clothing and household supplies, valued at approximately \$6,300, had been contributed, plus scholarship funds to the School of the Ozarks amounting to \$256. That year our State Society and Kaskaskia sent in \$60 and several boxes of clothing, and wrapped Christmas gifts.

The schools that we have helped have been Carcassone, founded years ago by Caney Creek Community Center at Carcassone, 5 miles from Blackey, Ky.; Caney Creek Community Center, Pippapass, Ky.; Hindman Settlement School, on Troublesome Creek, about a mile from the town of Hindman, Ky.; Carr Creek, near Carr Creek, Ky.; Crossnore, Inc., Crossnore, N. C., not far from Asheville. The last three schools have also been on the list of approved schools of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

CARCASSONE — From 1927 to 1938 Carcassone was a main project of our Illinois society. In 1927, under Mrs. Franklin Miller's administration, we were the first state to pledge \$100 for a scholarship; from then on, we gave benefit card parties annually, the largest share of the proceeds going to this school. In 1929 Mrs. Snodgrass, Chairman of that work in State Society, packed and shipped 5 large crates of clothing to the school, and Kaskaskia sent another large box. We also sent 38 flags for Flag Day, and more clothing on July fourth. In 1931 the National Fund for Carcassone was \$470, of which \$175 was contributed by Illinois, exclusive of \$15 given personally by Mrs. Shippey. The following year, many more boxes of clothing were sent, plus \$25 and a huge box of Christmas gifts for about 200 children. So the work continued; in 1937, in addition to the usual donations, Miss Adair sent 20 copies of the "Story of the Constitution".

In 1938 the National Board removed Carcassone from its approved list of schools recommended for contributions, but retained it as a project in adult education, since it had become a community project in radio education sponsored by the University of Kentucky. An instructor from Berea Col-



lege carried on a class of 24 girls in rug weaving and a class of 12 boys in manual training. In 1943, there were about 60 day-pupils, of whom 15 "lived in" during bad weather. Four years later, the school was closed, "due to difficult local conditions", but boys and girls of high school age were accepted as boarding pupils at Caney Creek. In 1951, reorganized as part of the public school system, Carcassone was again placed on our approved list of mountain schools.

HINDMAN SETTLEMENT SCHOOL — This school was started in 1902 by four "quare women" (as the mountaineers called them), one of whom was Miss May Stone, a member of our National Society. It was approved by the Board in 1939. The school offers home economics, manual training, agriculture, weaving, typing, and music, as well as regular college preparatory courses, and through the Conference of Southern Mountain Workers' groups art instruction is sometimes given for two weeks or so. Most of the more than 75 pupils who board there and earn their expenses have no other way to secure high school training. In 1939 the instructor received half his salary from Federal funds and the rest from the local Board of Education. He met his classes twice daily, and supervised projects which he assigned them to do in their homes. Then he visited the families regularly, adapting the projects to their needs and equipment.

Both Hindman and Caney Creek hold summer schools; at the former, the little children come to kindergarten and their brothers and sisters attend daily Bible School classes until regular school opens in July. In recent years both schools have received funds from us for their summer programs. Caney Creek has had fine response to its appeal for "Christmas pretties" (clothes, hats, ribbons, jewelry, pieces of material — anything!) and gifts for its "Log Cabin Christmas" for children in the isolated valleys of eastern Kentucky. In addition to money and clothing, Hindman has been helped with equipment for its workshop, dining-hall, and kitchen, and with linen and hospital supplies.

CARR CREEK — About 190 boys and girls were enrolled in



Carr Creek in 1933; it is located in Knott county, in the extreme southwest corner of Kentucky, a so-called "pauper county". In such counties the assessed valuation of property does not produce enough revenue for schools and other improvements. Carr Creek opened in 1921, and the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of 1812 are responsible for its growth to several buildings. In 1946 it was enrolling 250 pupils and asking for \$5 from each of our chapters for an auditorium-gymnasium. Our State Society was one of those to respond immediately. But, in 1950, the Associate Council voted that, because of unstable financial and administrative conditions, Carr Creek be dropped from our approved list, that checks to it be voided, and that all money voted be given to Caney Creek and Hindman.

CROSSNORE — One of the unusual requests from Crossnore was for a "Hickory Drive", a memorial drive formed of hickory trees. That was in 1936; Kaskaskia chapter was one of the first to subscribe, sending \$15. The drive was to comprise 225 trees. Within a year 60 or 70 had already been donated. Miss Margaret Fraser, a member of State Society living in Washington, donated one in honor of Mrs. O'Neill, and Mrs. Charles T. Marsh gave \$50 in honor of Mrs. Charles Tibbits, who was President when Mrs. Marsh became a member. By 1940, 150 trees had been planted, the Daughters of 1812 having contributed nearly \$800.

With over 200 pupils in its dormitories in 1943, Crossnore had the largest family of any of the mountain schools. Since then, we have helped build a Big Boys' dormitory, for which the boys themselves did all the work that could be done by hand or by wheelbarrow, and we have filled requests for clothing of any age, size, sex, or style (all mountain schools sell what they cannot use) and have supplied tableware, furniture, beds, winter bed-coverings, and kitchen equipment and utensils.

JOHN BROWN UNIVERSITY — This college at Siloam Springs, Ark., built in 1919, and founded upon Christian principles, non-sectarian and interdenominational, is another



school in which we have been interested. Offering regular instruction in the arts and sciences leading to recognized college degrees, and at the same time requiring of its students four hours a day in vocational pursuits, John Brown University has had a unique place in the educational world.

In 1935 our National Society pledged \$3,000 for a perpetual scholarship loan fund and urged its state groups to fulfill their obligations by contributions. According to the disbursements of our State Society, our group met its quota each year until the pledge was completed in 1949.

SCHOOL OF THE OZARKS — At Point Lookout, Mo., in the glorious Ozark country of "The Shepherd of the Hills", where Harold Bell Wright lived and wrote, stands the School of the Ozarks. In 1949 the National Society decided to award the school a scholarship for three years in honor of Mrs. Lucius McConnell, Honorary President National; the scholarship of \$180 a year was to replace the one completed for John Brown University. Entirely a charitable institution, operating from day to day on gifts which have also financed the construction of the many stone buildings erected largely by the boys, it has a clientele of boys and girls preferably without chance otherwise for a high school education, and who are ambitious and willing to work hard. They are descended from Anglo-Saxon men and women who emigrated from Virginia and Kentucky to start new homes after the Revolution and the War of 1812.

The attention of the National Society was first called to this institution by the Missouri State Society, and some of the Middle-West societies became interested. In 1944 Illinois contributed several boxes of good clothing valued at \$80; in 1947 Miss Corinne Meredith, a friend of Miss Grace Houston, gave \$25 in the latter's honor; Kaskaskia and Sangamo chapters made liberal donations. In 1949 individual members of Illinois contributed \$100 to this school, and Kaskaskia sent 5 large boxes of clothing at Christmas, valued at \$250. In fact, the school has been one of Kaskaskia's main projects ever since 25 members made a three-day tour



through the Ozarks to visit it and were entertained in various school buildings on the campus, all hotels and cabins being filled. Mrs. Davidson made a personal contribution of \$180.

When Mrs. Frederick Sapp was president of Illinois State Society, she also visited the School of the Ozarks and, falling under its charm, made a personal contribution to it; since then State Society has given \$100 every year.

In 1952 the National Society made a second scholarship award in honor of Mrs. Frederick Brewster Ingram, Honorary President National; like the first one, it was for three years. Diplomas were given to 41 students in May of that year. Many prizes are awarded for outstanding achievement in different classes, for being on the honor roll, and for good conduct. There is a new hospital building erected by the boys of the school, made possible by a gift from a member of the Board of Trustees in Cortland, N.Y. Medical services are donated by physicians and surgeons who drive there from Springfield, 69 miles away. The head nurse, who is a graduate from Johns Hopkins, has served the school many years. Scholarships asked for 1953 are \$200.

BACONE COLLEGE — At the Associate Council in 1947 the National Society adopted a resolution to endorse Bacone College, situated on a beautiful hill-top overlooking Muskogee, Oklahoma. Founded in 1880 by Baptist missionary teachers, this is the only accredited school of collegiate rank in the United States exclusively for Indians. Not a Government institution, nor controlled in any way by a government agency, it is accredited by the Department of Public Instruction of Oklahoma, and is a member of the American Association of Junior Colleges, offering courses at high school and junior college levels. It specializes also in Indian arts and handicrafts and purposes to become a repository of Indian music and history. The library contains a valuable collection of Americana. Part of the school's support comes from the American Baptists' Missionary Society, but it also



depends upon gifts and contributions, especially in the form of scholarships, which are badly needed, since ambitious young Indians who want an education in order to improve the condition of their tribes, seldom come from wealthy Indian families.

The enrollment in 1945 was approximately 200 students, of whom one third were World War veterans; 32 of the 340 alumni who were in service lost their lives. One received the Congressional medal. The majority of the students earn a large part of the semester expenses of \$400 (room, board, laundry, matriculation and other fees) by working off campus. Of the fortunate few on scholarships, one recipient of a scholarship from our Society graduated in 1950 and planned to study further at the University of Pennsylvania. Another of our scholars was graduated last year. When President Thompson of Bacone spoke in 1951 at Associate Council, he was so inspiring that a pledge of \$1,120 was made at once. He stated that, that year, there were 49 tribes from 18 states represented at Bacone. Grants to Bacone have been a regular part of the Illinois budget for four years.

Merchant Marine

The American Merchant Marine Library Association was founded after the first World War by Mrs. Henry Howard, its president, when the emergency work of the American Library Association was ended. She felt that seamen needed and appreciated books. At sea, the merchant seaman receives no mail, has no organized entertainment, and cannot use his radio; his hours off duty are spent eating, sleeping, and amusing himself as best he can. Books and magazines are his principal diversion.

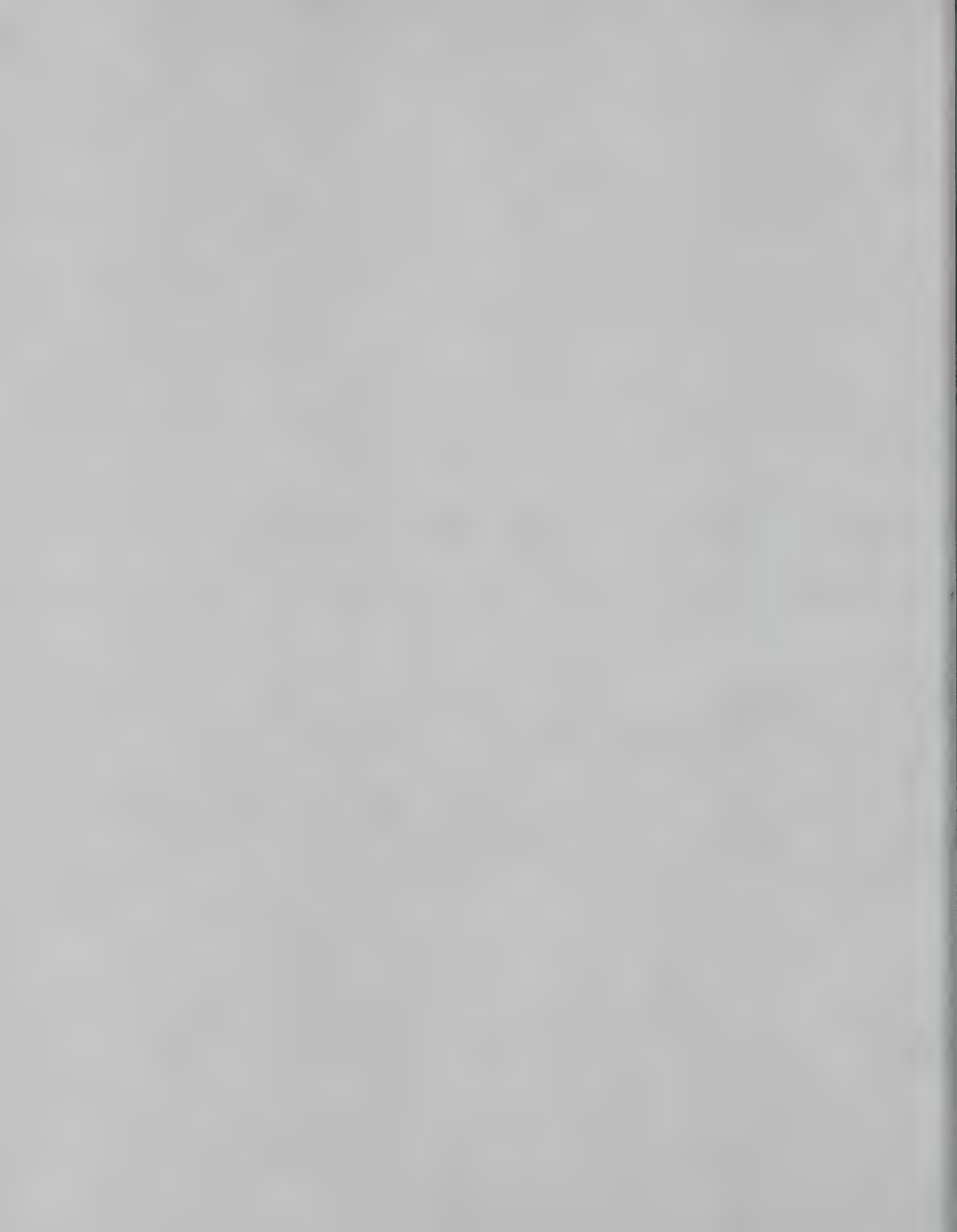
The Association's main offices are in New York City; port offices are also in Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, Sault Ste.-Marie, and Seattle. The floating library is a green

wooden case containing 40 carefully chosen books. As each ship built by the American shipyards goes into service, a dispatch agent of the Association boards it, installs a new library, and arranges for its care. If a ship is going on a long voyage, or has a large crew, it will be provided with several libraries. A package of 50 or more magazines is also put on board. When a library returns, it is fumigated thoroughly. For a number of years, the Association has included in its services isolated Coast Guard stations and ships, light-houses and light-ships, all of which receive and exchange their libraries with their government supplies. Service is given to ships on the Great Lakes, as well as to sea-going vessels.

Technical books are first choice in the Merchant Marine Library: astronomy, engineering, law, marine insurance, commerce, radio, electricity, ship navigation or construction, ship sanitation, first aid and the mysteries of medicine, and anything pertaining to seamanship. Good works of fiction, biography, economics; English, French, German or Italian grammars; work in history, mathematics, philosophy, science, sociology, travel, adventure, geography, cooking and baking; books on cargo handling and stowage, signalling, ship records; short stories, Westerns, dictionaries, almanacs, encyclopedias, atlases, and Rules of the Road—all are welcome, including magazines on world affairs and *Reader's Digests*.

During the second World War, when more than 250,000 seamen sailed our merchant fleet and the demand for reading material was tremendous, fifty dollars were needed to provide adequate library service for a ship. We can believe that these books eased the strain of war during the long hours at sea. In the year following the war, 35,000 seamen visited the Association's posts to select in person the books they wished to take to sea to study, perhaps for higher ratings. In 1947 there were 2,200 ships with exchange libraries.

In 1943 our State Society took A.M.M.L.A. as one of its projects, Mrs. Oscar Moore acting as chairman of that committee. That year, the National Society separated the work



from that of the Librarian National and created a national committee. Illinois furnished 35 cartons for books, which were packed and sent, together with a \$50 purchase of technical books selected by the South Chicago branch of the Chicago Public Library, which was acting as a receiving agent at that time. The following year, more than 3,000 books collected during the Victory Book campaign were sorted, stamped with A.M.M.L.A. identification, packed in cartons furnished by the Association but purchased by our Society, and shipped to different ports and ships. That season, 43 cartons were sent to the U.S. Coast Guard and 12 cartons to merchant freighters. In 1945 cash donations from Illinois to Merchant Marine amounted to \$50. In 1949 over 900 books and magazines were collected and sent in by Mrs. Edgar Fey, chairman of that committee; in 1950 and 1951, Mrs. Lawrence R. Davis, the committee chairman, sent a splendid collection donated by our members, plus a generous cash contribution. In 1950 National sent \$284 to the Merchant Marine Library Association, in addition to many boxes containing thousands of books and magazines, and magazine subscriptions. The record was nearly matched the following year.

A sustaining membership in this Association is one dollar a year, or upwards; \$35 will give unlimited service for one year. Many officers and crews join the Association by subscribing one dollar a year, which allows them to borrow two new technical books from any port office without deposit. In one year, the number of men calling at the New York office alone jumped from 4,000 to more than 8,000. This is a project that seems to be particularly fitted to the purposes of our society. The present president of the Association (1953) is Miss Mildred Roosevelt.

Records and Reciprocity

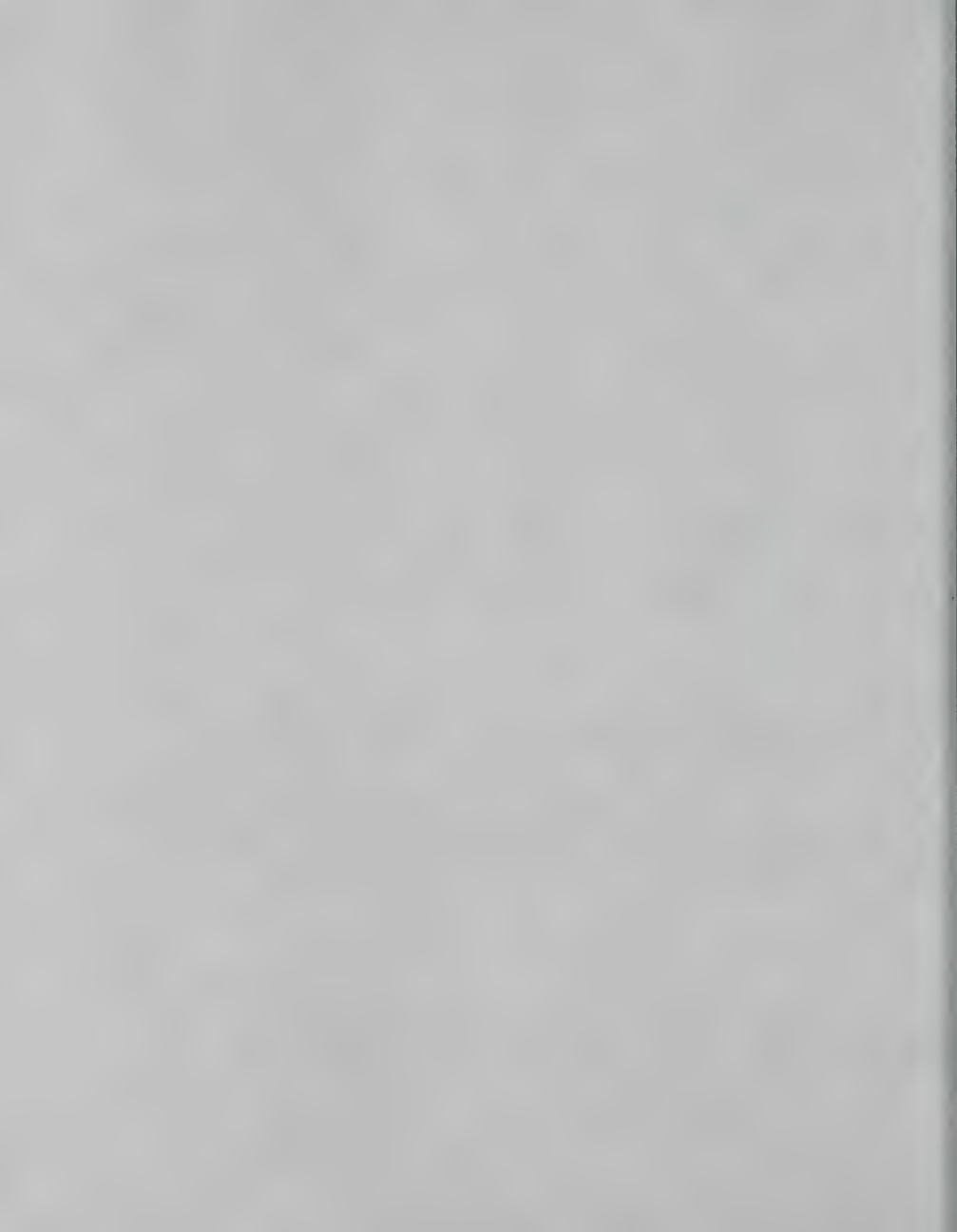
The first records gathered by our Illinois Society were those sent to National during the first World War when, at



the insistent urging of Mrs. Wiles, President National at that time, we gathered complete records of the war service of each member and lists of their relatives who were giving military service, with details of such service. Our next attempt at record gathering was, perhaps, our activity in finding books on Naval History for Roosevelt House.

When the Women's Roosevelt Association became interested in the completion of Roosevelt House as a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt, our National Society asked them in 1920 what they might suggest as an appropriate gift from the N.S.U.S. Daughters of 1812. It was suggested that a complete collection of books on Naval History, to be known as the "Roosevelt Memorial American Naval History Library", would be peculiarly appropriate, as well as any relics of the War of 1812 we might wish to donate. At once, donations came from all the states; \$600 were raised, and the Library was installed immediately upon completion of the House. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. was Secretary of the Navy then and with his help we were able to obtain duplicates of navy registers from 1830 to 1916. Our Mrs. Earle was on this committee. In 1921 Mrs. Wm. D. Haynie and Mrs. James Barry of State Society gave a book shower on Naval history for the Roosevelt Library.

In 1918 Mrs. John Hanley, of Monmouth and of Illinois Society, wrote an essay on Historical Monuments, and Mrs. George Lawrence published it. Mrs. Hanley, at an advanced age, now lives in Springfield with her daughter. At a suggestion from our National President Mrs. John F. Weinmann, Mrs. Franklin Miller, Past President of Illinois State Society, wrote a number of poems which were published in 1935 under the title of "The War of 1812 in Song and Story." A copy was sent to National, and other copies are treasured possessions of many Illinois members. When Mrs. Rex was National Historian and was calling for State Histories, Miss Zaidee Mitchell wrote quite a complete history of our State Society and sent it to Washington. And again, when Mrs. Warren was National Historian, she did the same thing, bringing the account up to date. Mrs. Warren later



published a book based on these state histories, and Miss Mitchell received honorable mention for her contribution.

Miss Katharine Stites, who had been Librarian in the Illinois Historical Society at Springfield and who came to our society in 1936 from Sangamo chapter, is responsible for the writing of many of our records. In 1942 she prepared an excellent brief history of the National Society which was read at the Chicago Historical Society in January, when State Society celebrated the 50th anniversary of National and its own 39th birthday. For many years, as State Historian, she compiled a card calendar of source material for the study of Illinois history which includes the 1812 period, with special emphasis on Fort Dearborn and the events leading up to the massacre. Much of this material was published in the *Illinois Journal of Commerce*. She perhaps knew more about the French and Indians who inhabited this region for some years preceding and following the war, than did anyone else in the state. It was said that it would be possible to trace every period and event in Illinois history by using her cards on historic places, houses, trees, and roads. She also made a file of the soldiers of 1812 buried in Illinois, which was willed to our Society at her death in 1947, and left some valuable material to the State Historical Society. The scrap-book which she kept during her years as Historian is not only filled with much that is of unusual interest, but it is a marvel of precision and very colorful with its press and magazine clippings in color of historical and patriotic material.

Our Society has worked steadily at compiling records concerning the soldiers and sailors of 1812, their burial places, their services, their descendants, and often the stories of the men themselves. Following Miss Stites, Mrs. George Spangler, our State President as of this year, has added much to the original lists. She has found six more graves even as recently as this year (1953). In 1950 Mrs. Lyman J. Carlock had added many names to the list, as the result of comprehensive questionnaires sent to each member concerning the burial places of her 1812 ancestors. The fine

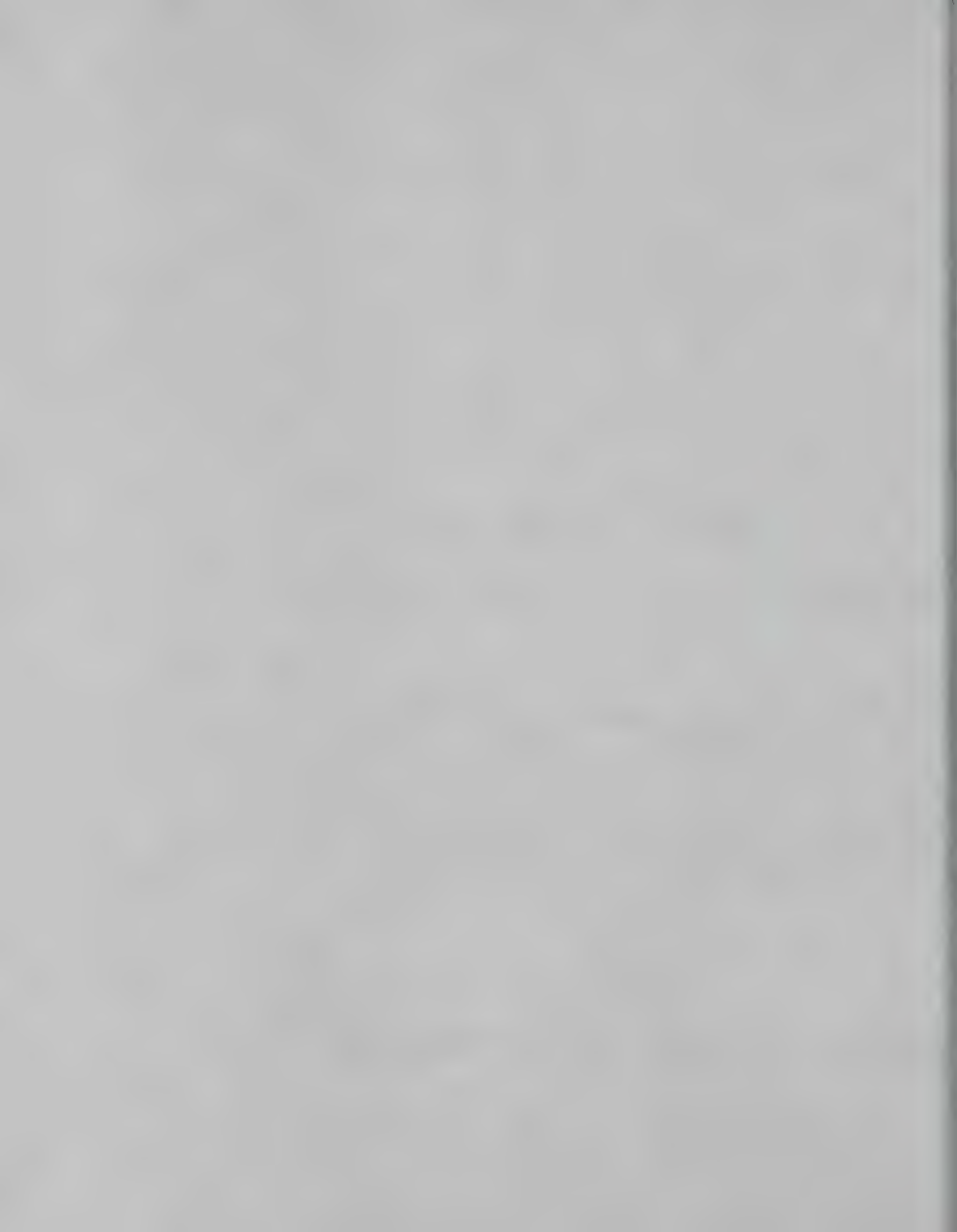
work of Miss Alta Speulda and her helpers in Sangamo county, after 12 years of intensive research, has been mentioned in this booklet under the title of "Chapters."

An interesting addition to our records were the photo-stats of state records and rosters of the military units that served Illinois in the War of 1812, presented to our Society by Col. Matheny, in 1947. Miss Florence Deneen, as State Chairman of County Historic Markers in 1949, compiled a list of the Illinois counties named for the men who gave military service between 1784 and 1815, with some account of their services. The compilation was presented to Newberry Library.

Several papers have been sent, during the years, to the Reciprocity Bureau at National; one of the earliest papers was from Kaskaskia, when Mrs. Lena Brouse, of Bloomington, and Mrs. Hugo Olk, of East St. Louis, wrote a splendid paper on Old Donegal Church of Lancaster, Pa. Another contribution was the pageant written by Mrs. Franklin Miller in 1943 for one of our programs; it concerned women in the War of 1812 and women in the second World War. An unusual contribution was made by State Society in 1952, when our President, Mrs. Minkler, sent in six volumes of the records of Colonial Clergy, contributed by Miss Marian Wales.

Personalia

The Illinois Society, Daughters of 1812, both in its State Society and its chapters, has been unusually blessed with many fine women who were workers as well as members. Space is too limited here to mention them all, but it has seemed that the least that could be done in gratitude to our earliest workers, was to mention many of them in the first section of this account, although the temptation has been great to recall them all and to tell what they have accomplished for us, and of their fine hospitality to and their



fellowship with one another. Perhaps the writer may be allowed to add a little here to what has already been said about them, and to mention briefly later workers who have honored us in so many ways.

First to be thus remembered are two Presidents National from our Society. Of Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles much has been said previously, but the interesting fact could be added that, in 1923, it was she who presented a Resolution to the State Society that we petition the Board of South Park Commissioners to restore and preserve the Fine Arts Building of the Columbian Exposition, in Jackson Park, rated as one of the best examples of classical architecture in the world. It took many years for the city to carry out our suggestion, but it was finally done, and Chicago now exhibits the handsome structure on the lake to its visitors, perhaps as a result of the vision of this woman.

Of Mrs. Arthur O'Neill there have been only passing but frequent notices, because of her great activity and selfless service. In 1924 Mrs. Joseph Johnson, Corresponding Secretary for four years and Treasurer for the same length of time, paid in her report glowing tribute to Mrs. O'Neill, saying, "Patriotism burns within your soul like a great flame. The sparks have touched our hearts and kindled anew old ideals and hallowed associations . . . they shall remain as a beacon light to carry on your noble work." Joining our Society in 1914, Mrs. O'Neill immediately became active in our undertakings, and during the years thereafter, although the mother of five children (one of whom, Mrs. Warren Peasley, is our present Recording Secretary), she found time and energy for very active work in ten other patriotic organizations, as well. Both her talent and her deep interest were recognized at once by our Society, and she filled one position and then another. In 1921-22 she was Historian, and the scrapbook she kept is filled with fascinating material. In 1923 she addressed our society on American ideals; in 1924 she became our first Vice-President; from 1929 to 1933, she was our State President and National Chairman of Patriotic Education; in 1934 she was elected

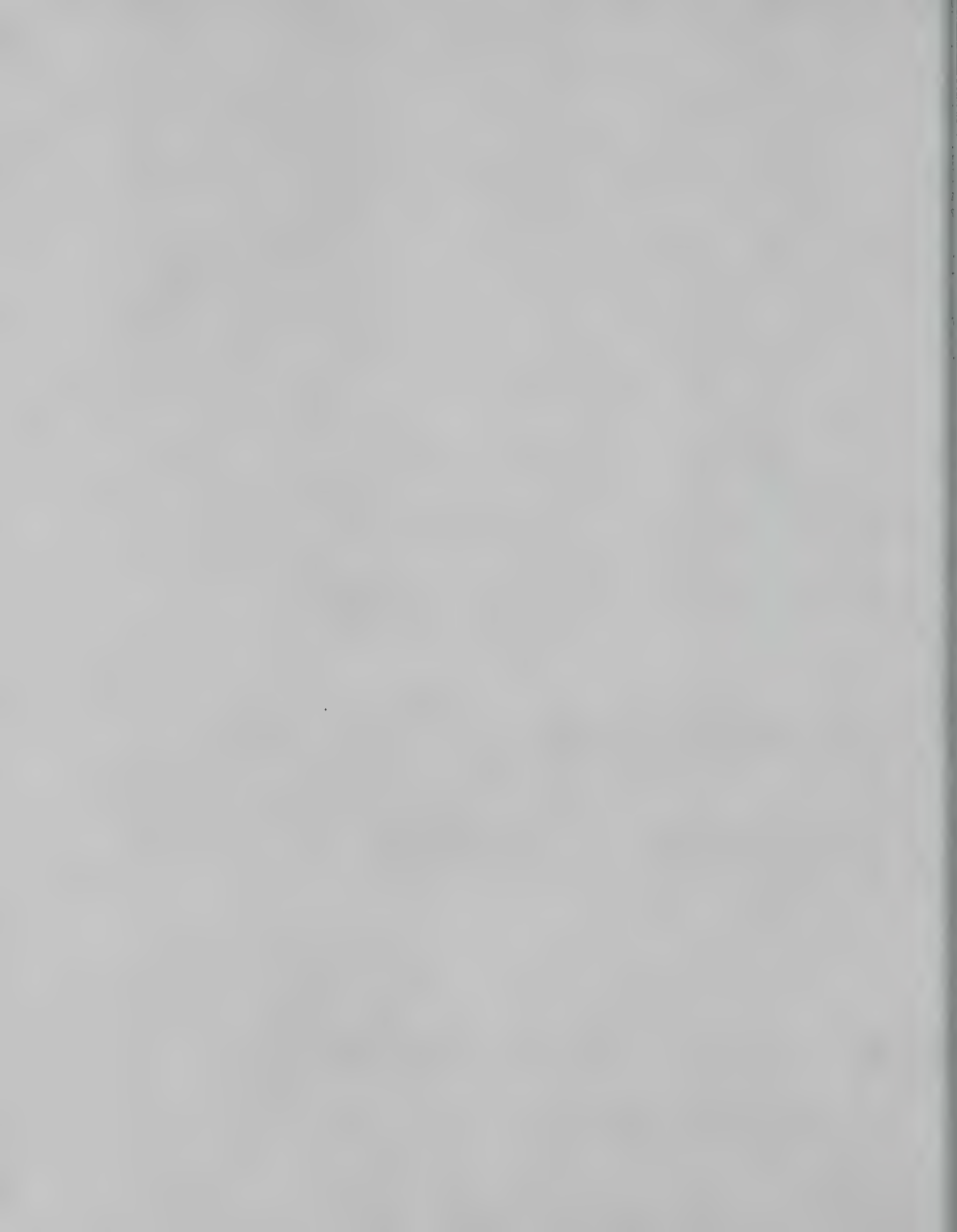


Treasurer National; and in April 1937, she became President National.

Mrs. O'Neill has always been recognized not only as one of the most ardently patriotic women in the nation, but one of the most capable. From her start in the organization, she opposed unpatriotic propaganda in every form and in every place, and she has continued to do so, although in later years her health has been too poor to permit much public activity. Under her national administration, we opposed the "peace at any price" films, and took strong stands against Communism. At that time, she made an appeal for the preservation of the Century of Progress replica of Fort Dearborn, where she had taken such a prominent part in various celebrations during her State administration.

After her National administration she became chairman of our State National Defense Committee, through which she accomplished a great deal, supporting all organizations, local or national, that were working for national defense, and giving stirring talks on that subject all through the city and state, for several years. As a member of the executive committee of the American Coalition of 115 patriotic societies, the eradication of communism and un-American textbooks and combating the idea of Federal Union received her constant attention and guided her effort. She has been an inspiring leader wherever she has served.

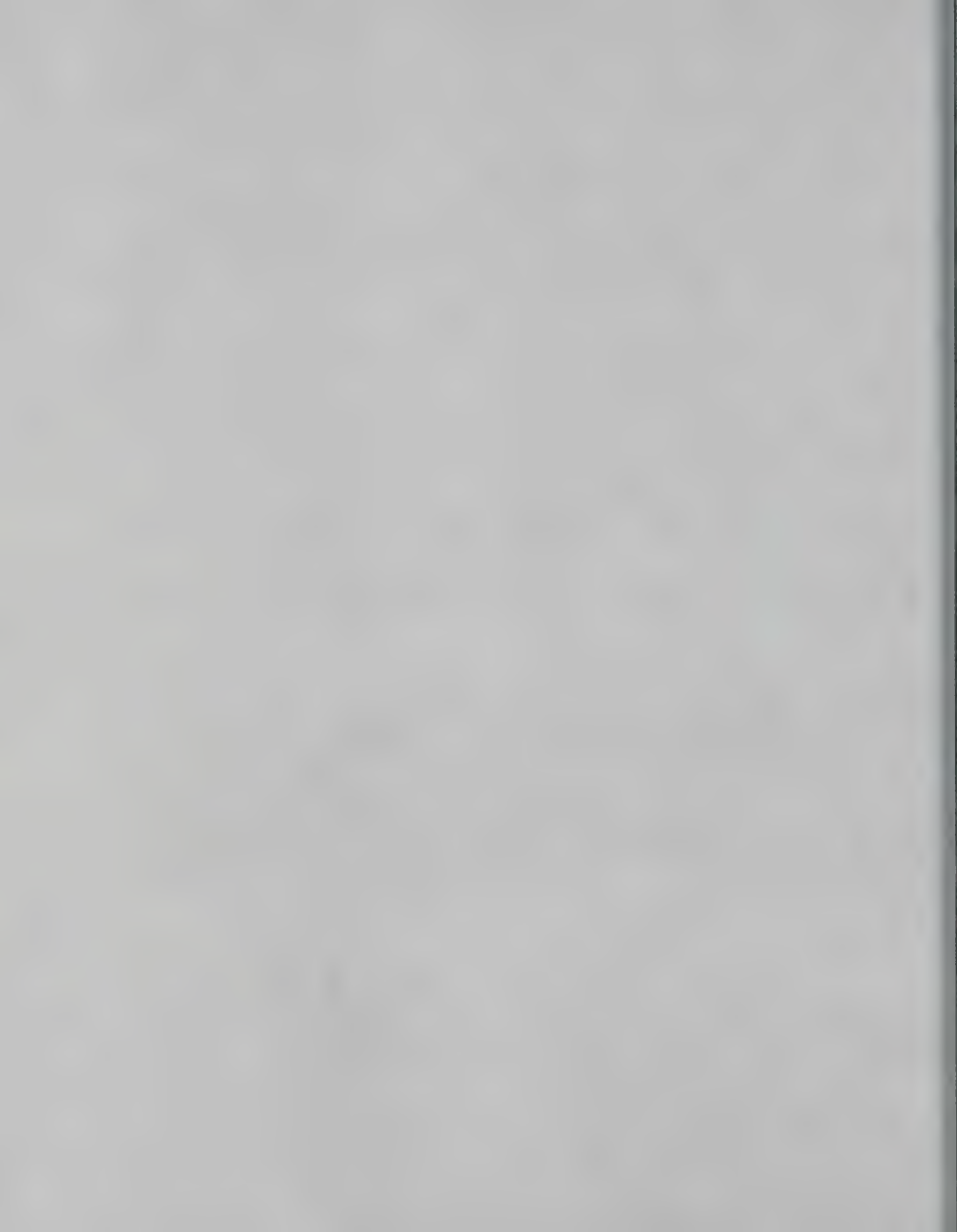
When Mrs. O'Neill was President of the National Society, it included 38 states and the District of Columbia; at her retirement, 34 of these states, the District, and 37 individuals contributed to a gift to her. She chose a beautiful silver fox scarf. Contributions kept coming in later, which National Society used to purchase arm bouquets and corsages for her, and the ribbon of her new office as Honorary President, besides presenting her with a personal check. In 1941, our Illinois Society voted to give her one of the Souvenir plates which National Society planned to have in commemoration of its Fiftieth Anniversary. She had been asked to be the chairman of the Anniversary Celebra-



tion committee, but at her retirement she requested that she be allowed to withdraw. In 1940, the National Patriotic Council awarded an annual scholarship of \$100 to the Western Military Academy, at Alton, Ill., in her honor.

Of our State Past Presidents much has already been said in this history concerning Mrs. Samuel William Earle, a woman of truly remarkable intellectual and physical vigor, which she expended as generously as she did her financial resources for the good of both State and National Daughters. A charter member of the State Society, she became 2nd Vice-President in 1908 and President, 1911-15; Councillor National and Chairman of Supplies, under Mrs. Wiles, in 1916; National Chairman of Membership Certificates from 1924 to 1934; 3rd Vice-President in the State Society in 1921; Corresponding Secretary and Chairman of Press, Printing and Supplies in 1919; member of a National Committee to establish the Roosevelt Memorial Library in 1921; the 3rd Vice-President National in 1923; and in 1925, member of a National Committee of Past Presidents to raise funds for a permanent Home in Washington. She had been a generous donor to the room in the projected Victory Memorial Building. In 1931 she became Chaplain National, but she was not able to be present for services at Associate Council in April of 1933 and the prayer she had written was read by her faithful helper, Miss MacCalla. Mrs. Earle died June 5, 1935.

Mrs. James Stansfield (State 42), State Registrar in 1911 and President from 1915 to 1917, was another of the women closely associated with Mrs. Wiles. In the first year of World War I, Mrs. Stansfield began the excellent war work of Illinois State Society by sending out to its membership printed cards to be checked for 9 types of service for which they might have had training, and for 5 classes in which they might enroll for training looking toward service. In 1916 she was appointed Registrar National by Mrs. Wiles, and was re-elected in 1919, receiving more votes, it was said, than any other candidate. This position she held until 1923. During the war her husband was in service as a



major at Camp Logan, Texas, in 1917, and when he was a colonel still in service in 1921, she spent the winter months with him at Camp Pike. In 1922 she established her home in Washington and is now living in Alexandria. Nevertheless, she has always kept her membership in the Illinois Society and has visited us and been our guest of honor on several happy occasions in the past.

For a short time Mrs. Stansfield acted as resident hostess (1928-29) at National Headquarters. With her friend, Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, she served on the National Loyalty Committee of four, appointed in 1925. In 1932 she was on a committee to choose a gift for Arlington; and in 1942 she represented Mrs. Wiles in the Pageant of Ten Presidents National which was given at the Anniversary Celebration of National Society at Associate Council. At this anniversary, also, in a drive for increased membership, she pledged personally to secure 25 new members for the organization during the coming year. Mrs. Stansfield attends Associate Council in Washington each year, and always takes an active part in its deliberations.

Mrs. Charles Herrick (State 61), is our Honorary State President who followed Mrs. Stansfield. Acting as 5th Vice-President during the latter's administration, her ability was so well recognized that she was elected (1917-18) to head our Illinois Society, and it was she who led us through the quantity of work that was accomplished in that period, especially with the Red Cross. Later, she was on various committees at Associate Councils. Although now living in Rockford, Ill., she still maintains her membership in our State Society.

Many activities of our organization under the presidencies of Mrs. John Hoffman (State 10) and an Organizing member, and Mrs. John Lee (State 64), have already been mentioned, as well as under Mrs. Levering Moore, who had a much larger group to lead, including two chapters. Mrs. Hoffman's presidency came at the time of national reconstruction when our country was becoming readjusted to peace conditions, a time that brought many problems

to interest State Society. During Mrs. Lee's administration the first appeals were made for funds for the Headquarters Room in the proposed Victory Memorial building; working especially with Mrs. Earle, she led the group to make a fine contribution to the project. Mrs. Lee died in 1937; Mrs. Hoffman, in 1940.

Mrs. Moore was a woman of great charm and ability which was recognized quickly by others as well as by ourselves, for shortly after she went to California to live she became president of a chapter in Los Angeles (1928) and took a prominent part in civic affairs for several years. In 1930 she returned to Chicago for a visit, which was made the occasion for a gala luncheon and party by our State Society. It was under her administration that Sangamo chapter was organized and she was made an Honorary member.

Mrs. James Ostrom, State President following Mrs. Moore, 1925-27, joined State Society about 1909-10. In 1911 she was our 2nd Vice-President and in 1912-13, when Mrs. Earle was President, she was an excellent Chairman of Program. Eleven meetings were held, more than in any previous year, including the first commemoration of the massacre of Fort Dearborn and our first celebration of Lincoln's Birthday. Mrs. Ostrom was fond of writing, and at a tea for Real Daughters held at her home in 1912, she distributed a poem that she had written and had printed on our gray Society cards. There were 16 Real Daughters at that time. She was 1st Vice-President under Mrs. Stansfield and gave us an ebony gavel with our insignia on a silver band in 1916, and the next year presented us with a large silk flag with a jointed pole surmounted by an eagle. While President, she attended at New Orleans the celebration of the Battle of New Orleans, an historic event of special interest to the early members of the National Society, beginning perhaps with the interest taken by the organization in the restoration of Andrew Jackson's old home, the "Hermitage", in Nashville, Tenn.

At the Associate Councils of 1925 and 1926 she acted as

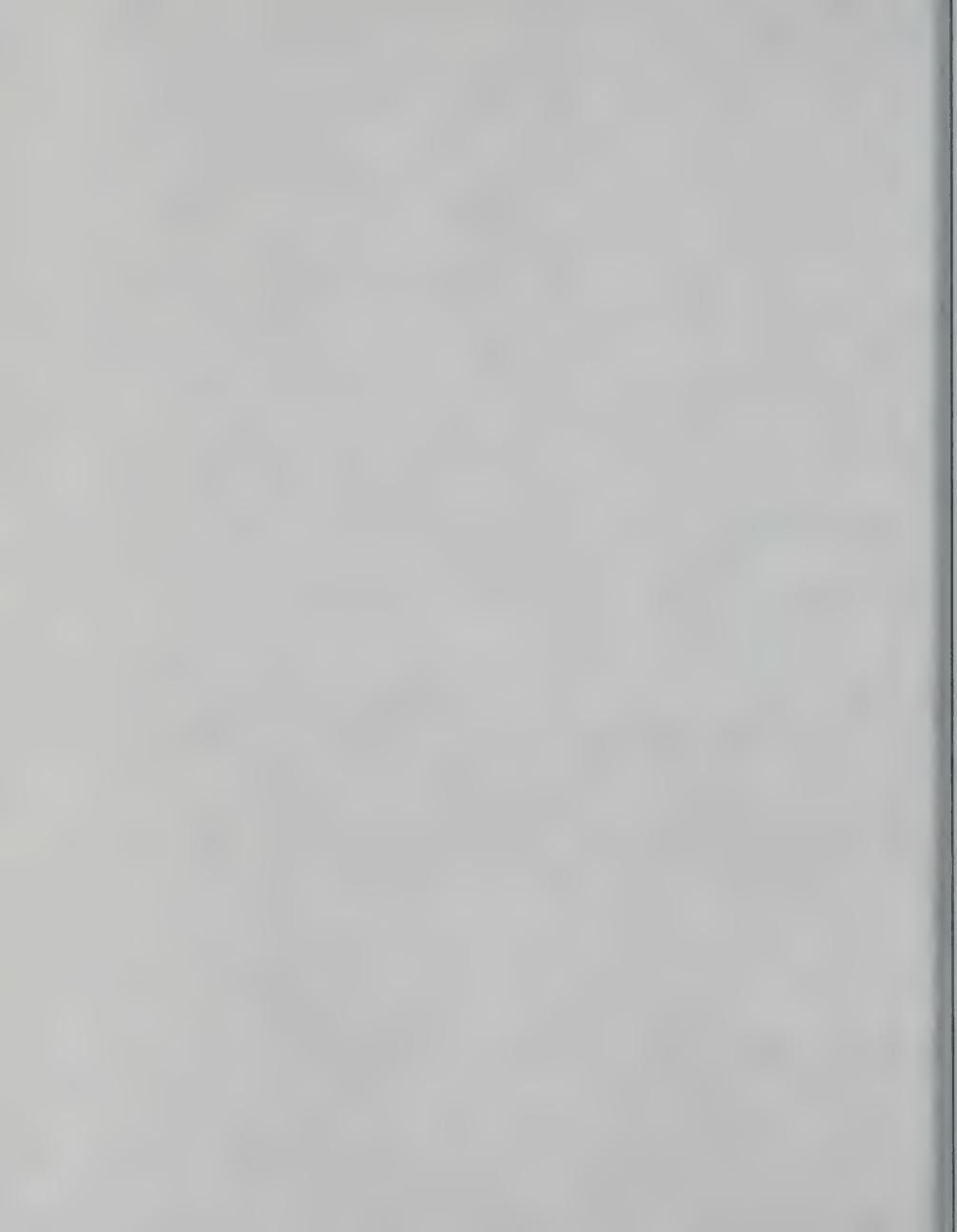


Secretary pro-tem and in 1927 was honored by being elected Curator National, a position which she held for four years. Previous to her election she had purchased some draperies that had been used at the Sesqui-centennial in Philadelphia, and which she had kept in readiness to present to the new Headquarters as soon as it should be established. In 1928 she again presented a flag, this time to the National Society, and in 1929 she gave 250 pieces of flat silver for the use of Headquarters.

One of the interesting things Mrs. Ostrom did in Chicago while she was Curator National, was to arrange in the windows of Spaulding's Sporting Goods store, in May 1928, a display of many 1812 records and trophies, attracting considerable attention and publicity. In 1930 she was elected a delegate to the National Defense Conference.

Mrs. Ostrom has always been a very social person, and has entertained our State Society many times: the last occasion was while Mrs. Bert Crissey was President, in 1937, when, although in poor health, she invited a group of our members and President National Mrs. O'Neill to meet Mrs. Samuel Davis, Honorary President National, at the morning program of the Chicago Woman's Club and for luncheon. At a banquet in the Palmer House in 1933, when President National Mrs. Robert J. Johnston addressed us, she was one of the speakers on the program with Honorary State Presidents Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Lee, and Mrs. O'Neill. In 1931 she and Mrs. Miller attended the National Board January meeting. At a luncheon in 1937 at the home of Mrs. Charles Thoms she attended our meetings for the last time, before leaving for her new home in South Orange, N.J., where she still resides with a daughter. The Augusta Babcock Ostrom Loan Fund which she started many years ago, added to by contributions from our membership, provided for a loan of \$300, in 1930, to a young woman at Columbia University.

Another leader who deserves special mention, although she is not one of the earliest members, is Mrs. Franklin Miller who in 1950 became Mrs. A. E. Neilsen. Francesca Falk Miller is her pen name. Undoubtedly one of the most

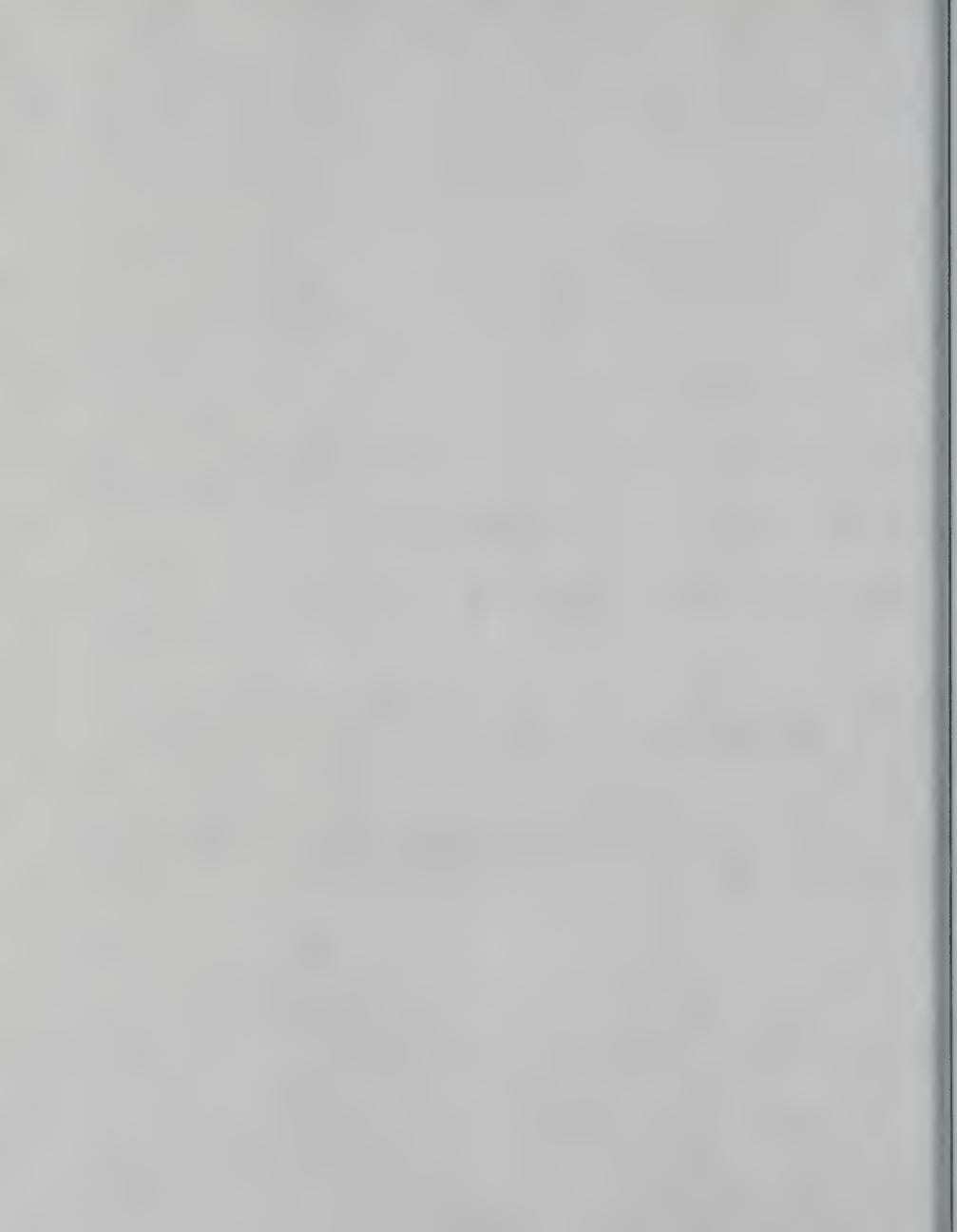


versatile women whom we have had the privilege of welcoming into our ranks, she has achieved prominence equally in music, literary, patriotic, and social circles, to all of which she has given lavishly of her talent, intellect, and strength. Joining State Society in 1922 (or 1923), she became Mrs. Levering Moore's 3rd Vice-President, and as Program Chairman secured some of the most interesting speakers and arranged some of the most interesting affairs that we have had. She was also a clever toast-mistress on those occasions.

In 1925 she was a delegate to Associate Council when the 100 members made the memorable pilgrimage to the tomb of Francis Scott Key in Fredericktown and the home of Barbara Fritsche. In 1927 she was elected our State President, was re-elected president of the Chicago Colony of New England Women, and was made the 1st Vice-President of the National Patriotic Association. Her daughter, Mrs. Bruce Strong, joined our society shortly after her mother did, and became Mrs. Ostrom's and later Mrs. Miller's Corresponding Secretary.

There were 264 members in the State Society, 41 of them new, when Mrs. Miller began the first year of her presidency, in the fall of 1927, with a reception at the Lake Shore Athletic Club; the membership list continued to grow through the influence of her social graces and her efficiency. One of her accomplishments was the reorganization of Sangamo chapter, for which an Honorary membership was given her. While still President of State Society, she gave us a beautiful silk State flag.

In 1928 she served the National Society as Chairman of Music at Associate Council; in 1930, as Chairman National of Insignia; and in 1935, as a member of the Resolution Committee. Always a devoted worker at the Washington council meetings, she was elected Chaplain National in 1940, and served faithfully and with grace for three years, in spite of a grave accident that befell her in October 1941, confining her to Grant Park hospital for several months. She managed to arrange an impressive

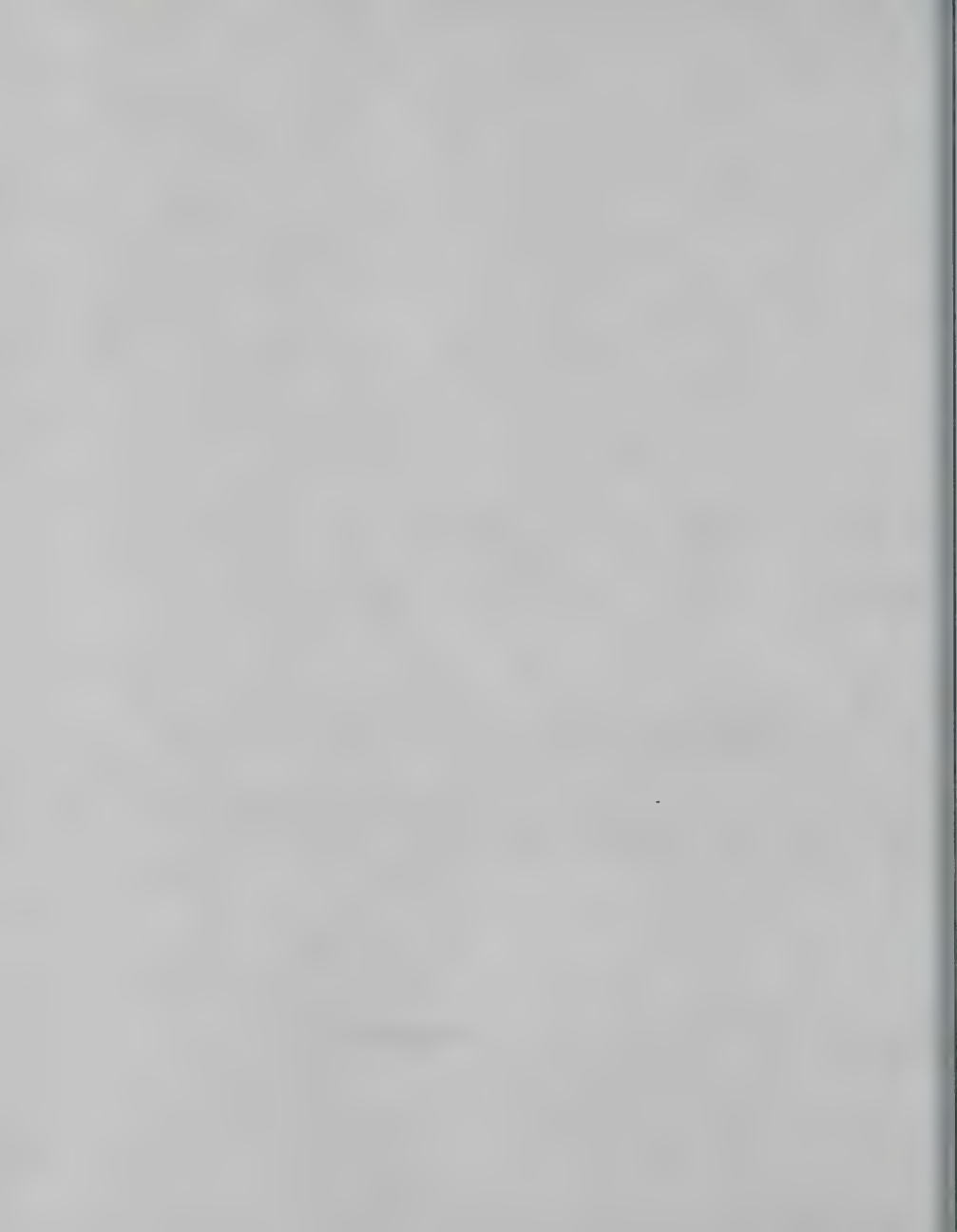


Memorial Service for the Fiftieth Associate Council which, because of war conditions, had to be held in Philadelphia in 1942; she wrote a special arrangement of "Taps" which was sung by the choir; and she was at the opening meeting and at both morning sessions the following day to offer prayer. Her arrangement of "Taps" was published in order to make it available to others.

In 1941 Mrs. Miller entertained the Society at the May business meeting and luncheon, which was the beginning of a series of like annual affairs at which she was hostess, much to our enjoyment. When Illinois Society was honored by a visit from President National Mrs. Percy Young Schelly in 1941, the latter was the house-guest of Mrs. Miller over the week-end. And again, in 1944, when Mrs. Miller was appointed General Chairman of the 53rd. Associate Council, another President National, Mrs. Lloyd De Witt Smith, was similarly entertained.

Being the daughter of a well-known Chicago organist, Mrs. Miller's interest in music was unflagging. A singer in her own right, an active member of Friends of the Opera, a translator of songs for choirs, a writer of song lyrics, a National Chairman of Advancement of American Music in the D.A.R.—all these attest the truth of this assertion. In 1926, when she was our 1st Vice-President, she was the winner of the Tournament of Roses contest for a poem written as a tribute to the rose. Her poem, set to music by Carrie Jacobs Bond, was adopted as the official song of the Pageant Association. There were 4,264 entries for the \$500 prize. While Mrs. O'Neill was President National, at the 1938 Associate Council a quartette sang her "Roses in Bloom" with the music by Mrs. Bond, and also "Immortality", the words of which were hers.

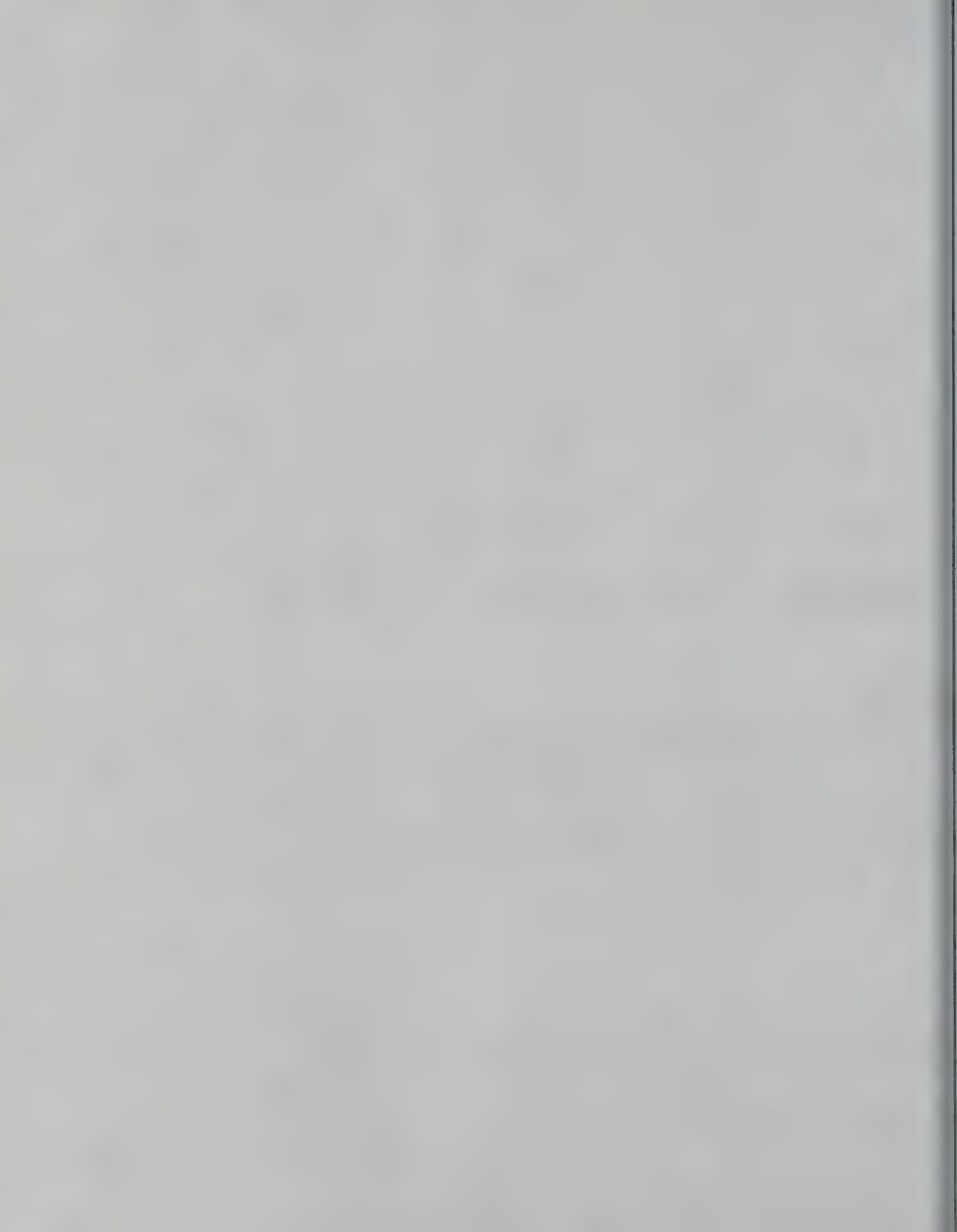
But Mrs. Miller's literary talents have superseded all else save her interest in patriotic work. She has been prominent in Pen Women and Press organizations and has devoted much of this talent to our publicity. She has published biography, short stories, plays, and verse. Before 1929, she had three successful books of poetry published and



had been three times winner of national literary contests. One of these was a contest conducted by the League of American Pen Women, which she won with a play entitled "The Line is Busy", based on intense action in six telephone booths. In 1939-40 she won first honors and a \$1,000 prize in a national contest sponsored by the Southwest Indiana Civic Association for the best three-act play about Lincoln's boyhood days in Indiana. Her play, chosen from 177 entries, was entitled "Marked Corners." Some of her plays have been produced in Chicago.

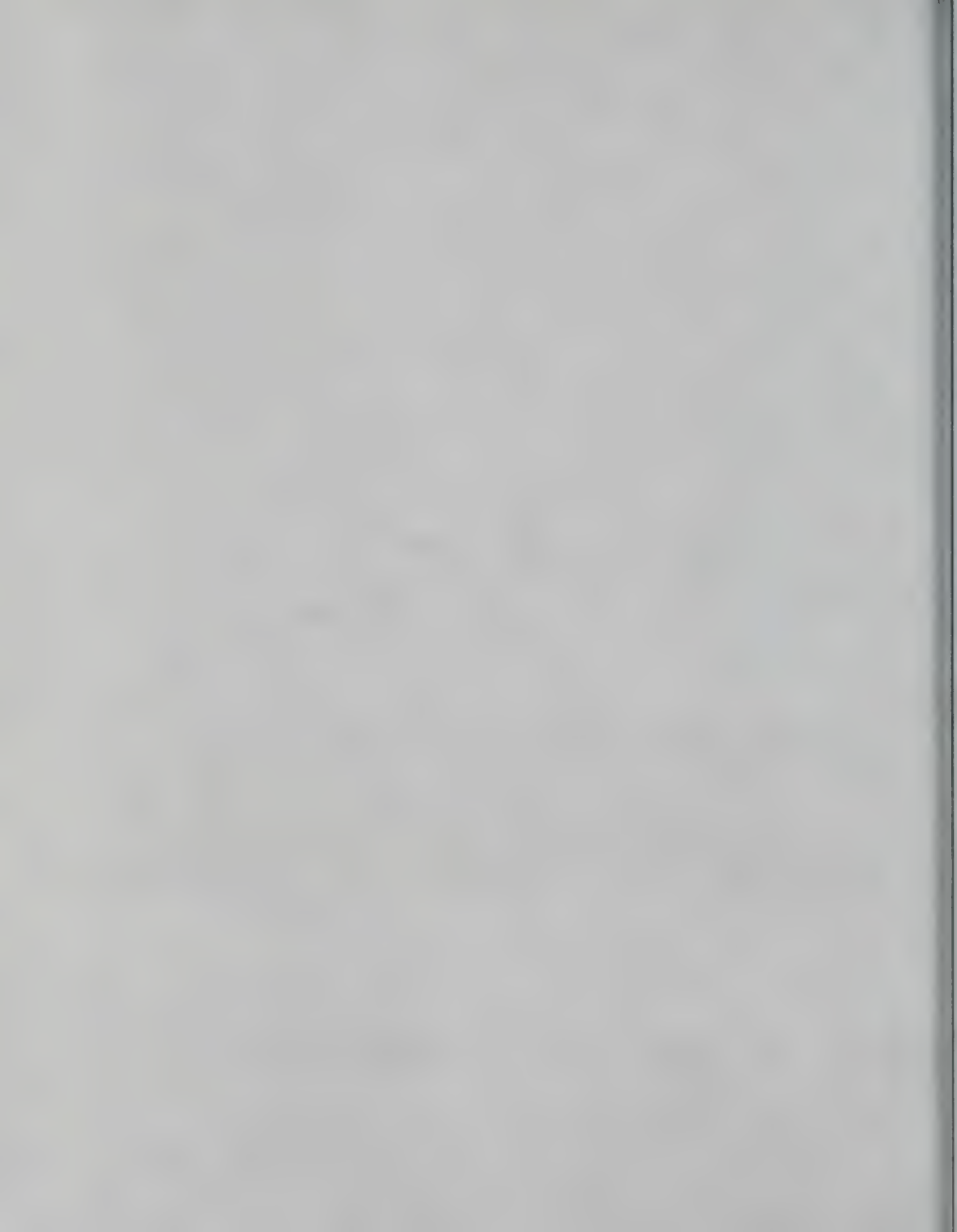
With all this success, Mrs. Miller has still found time to devote her talents to the interests of our State and National societies. The book of poems, "1812 in Song and Poetry" has been previously mentioned; Illinois State has had the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Miller read from it several times and from her short stories. At least twice she offered the royalties on the sale of this book to members as a contribution to the patriotic endeavors of Illinois State. As recently as 1943, she wrote and directed a pageant for one of our programs, assisted by Mrs. James Henry Jackson and Mrs. Alonzo Benn. Some of her loveliest poems have been written in tribute to fellow-members: in 1925, one in honor of Mrs. Moore upon her departure for California; in 1943, another to Mrs. Willis Grant Murray, a valued member who had died that year; and in the same year, a beautiful tribute to Mrs. Percy Young Schelly, President National, upon her retirement. The *News-Letters* contain many other treasured poems from her pen written for special events, including her beautiful "Flag of My Land" and one for the Golden Anniversary Celebration published in our Illinois Society's *Year-Book*.

The member of State Society having the earliest number, still living in Chicago, is Miss Helen Wayne MacCalla (St. 83), who has given years of devoted service to the organization. She, too, has always been fond of writing and has given numbers of readings from her writings on our programs, beginning in 1909 when she read a paper on Andrew Jackson, one of her favorite subjects. In fact, the



News-Letter of March 1933 reprinted two pages of an article by her on this hero of the War of 1812. As Recording Secretary at several different times and Chairman of Printing often, Chairman of Resolution and Memorials, Chairman of Real Daughters, and Librarian (1930), she was given plenty of opportunity to exercise her liking for writing and to contribute thereby to our programs. In 1928, at the death of Mrs. Henry Clay Purmort, to whose support the society was greatly indebted, she prepared a Resolution of Appreciation. Her beautiful Resolution upon the death of Mrs. Wiles, prepared with Mrs. Miller and engrossed on parchment by herself, has already been mentioned. And a lovely poem dedicated to Mrs. Wiles was published in the *News-Letter* in 1929. There have been numbers of others. For many years she was associated closely with Mrs. Earle, first as Recording Secretary and then as Vice-Chairman National of Membership Certificates while Mrs. Earle was the Chairman, and did such excellent work that she was mentioned by the President National. The year of the unveiling of the Door of Unity, she sent a poem on the subject to National. It was natural, therefore, that at Mrs. Earle's death she should write the Memorial Tribute, which was published in our 1935-36 *Year-Book*, accompanying Mrs. Earle's photograph. For several years, also, Miss MacCalla fulfilled the duties of Chaplain for our State Society, or acted in the absence of the regular chaplain. Furthermore, she and her mother became Life Members very early. In fact, so great was her devotion that, while Mrs. Miller was State President, the Board voted her a Recognition Pin—an honor the writer of this history has not found duplicated in our records.

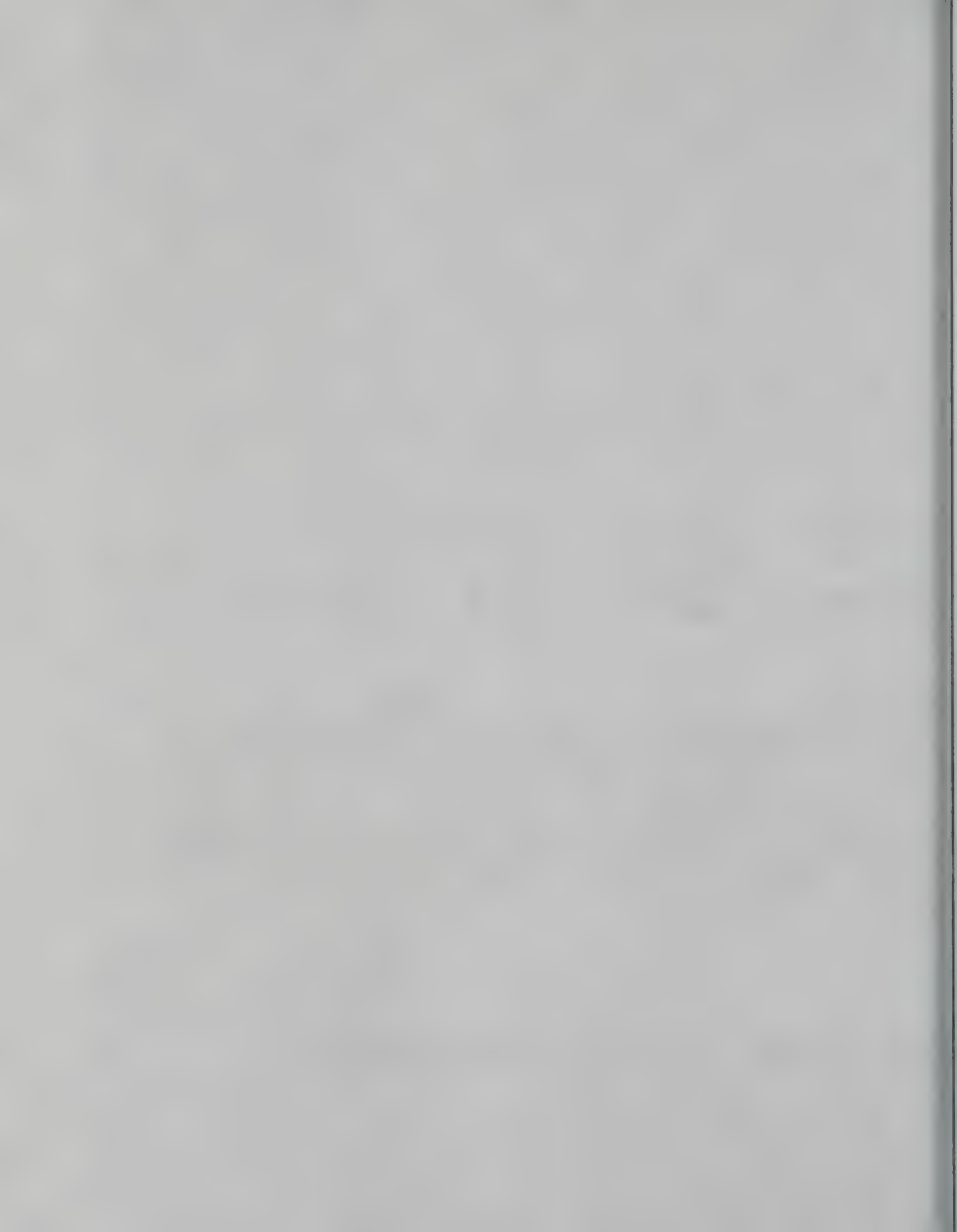
Although the work of Mrs. Charles Davidson in Kaskaskia chapter has been mentioned in the section entitled "Chapters", this regent is another member whom we should like to recognize for her many years of unstinting service. It can well be imagined that there are not many states that can boast having a chapter that has remained under its organizing regent for 36 years, and that has accomplished so much. Her hospitality, too, has been inexhaustible. During



Mrs. Schelly's visit to Illinois in 1941, she was a house guest of Mrs. Davidson and helped Kaskaskia chapter celebrate its 25th anniversary in the home where it had originated. Since the day happened to be near the birthday of the President National and close to the Fiftieth Anniversary year (1942) of the National Society, the chapter made the occasion a happy, triple celebration.

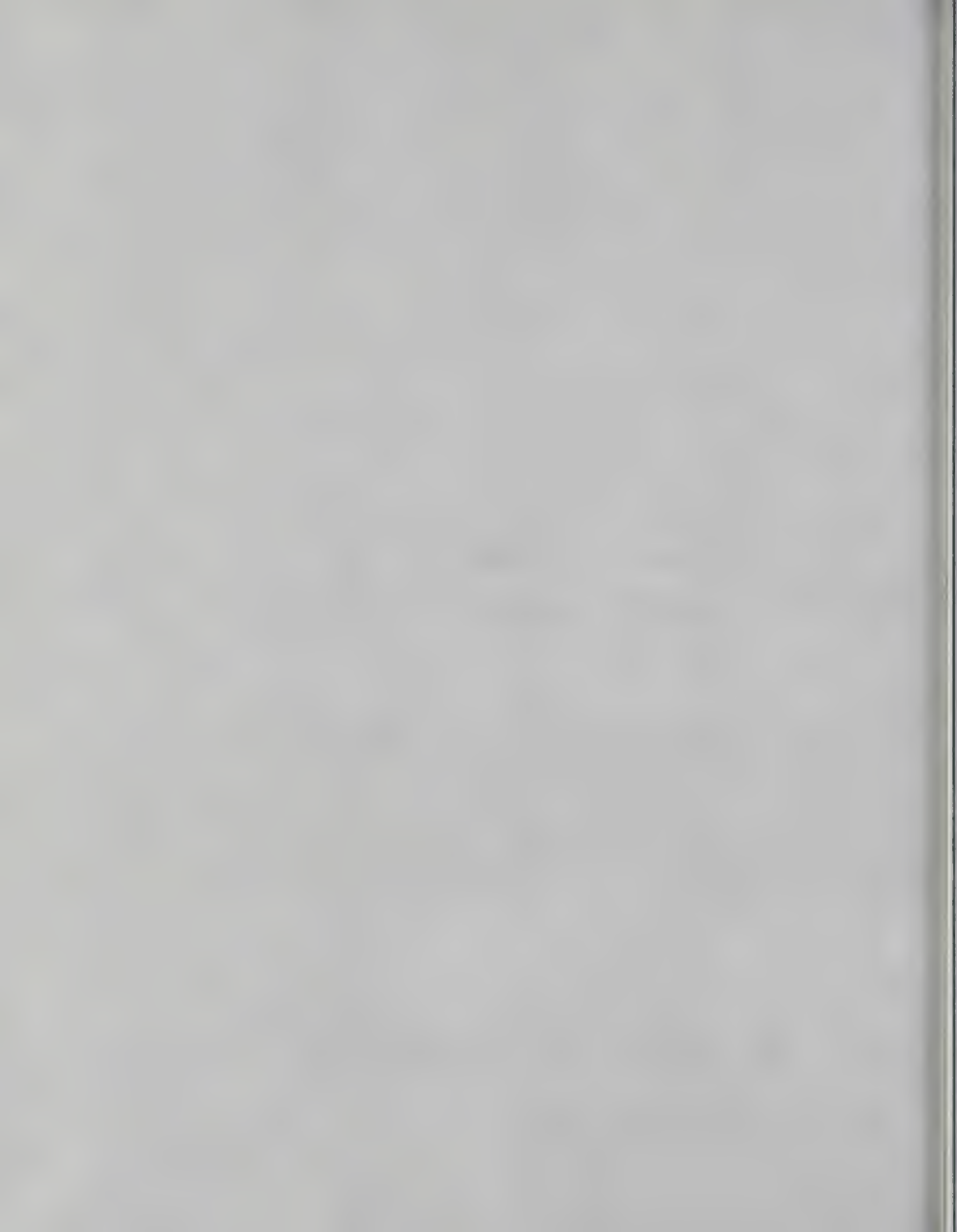
Among the notable women in our early membership we have already spoken of Mrs. John A. Logan and her daughter, Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, both of whom joined us about 1917. Mrs. Logan died in 1923 and Mrs. Tucker removed to Washington, D.C. where, in 1929, she was President of the Daughters in the District of Columbia. She returned to Chicago for a visit with our Society in 1930. Later, she became 2nd Vice-President National for several years, while still being a leader in all kinds of National Defense work and in the American Coalition. In 1933, she served at the Anti-Crime Conference. It was she, also, who was responsible for the unveiling by the National Society in 1931 of a tablet to Francis Scott Key in the Washington Cathedral and for the giving of an annual award to that graduate of Annapolis who should attain eminence in a subject to be designated by the Superintendent of the Academy. The first presentation of the award was in June 1934, with Mrs. Tucker acting for President National Mrs. Johnston, who could not be present. The *News-Letters* contain many pages of her articles on National Defense. Her death March 16, 1940, came as a great loss to the Society. She is buried in the U.S. Soldiers' Home National Cemetery.

Among other women not previously mentioned who joined the Society early and gave notable service, were: Mrs. Bert Crissey, (St. 203), who later became our President; Mrs. Wm. Fisk (St. 219), who held several Board positions and was a cordial hostess; Mrs. Fred Campbell (St. 245), serving as Registrar, Historian, and several times as Vice-President; Mrs. Chester Turner (St. 396) who, although active in Colonial Dames and a Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, found time also to be our State



President in 1933-35; Mrs. James H. Howard (St. 399), who became a member in 1920 and was active until she removed to California; Mrs. Wm. Wallace McPherson (St. 404), our Registrar for 16 years, who claimed among her ancestors five "Mayflower" passengers, 125 Colonials and 22 Revolutionary soldiers, and who compiled with her husband many volumes of ancestral history and prepared scores of papers for patriotic societies, to fifteen of which she belonged personally; Mrs. George F. Tibbitts (St. 451), our State President during the Century of Progress fair, notable for her gentleness and winsome charm; Mrs. James Tollerton (St. 504), hostess and philanthropist; Mrs. Frederick Dickson (St. 529), the kindly Vice-President who arranged so many of our programs and card parties; Mrs. George Parker (St. 526), who was several times Vice-President; Miss Emma Lee Walton (St. 534), genealogist, Registrar, and Librarian supreme; and Mrs. Fannie Hopkins Peffers, Board member, writer, and speaker.

Then there is that remarkable group of women who have brought us so much acclaim in the more recent years: Miss Grace Houston (St. 523), the wizard with figures, State Auditor, then State Treasurer, 1940-44, Treasurer National in 1946-49, and chairman of various committees; Mrs. Herbert Windsor (St. 536), luncheon hostess to the Society for several years at her beautiful home in Batavia, Curator, Librarian, Historian, Vice-President, then our President (1949-51) who brought in 20 new members, and now Record-Secretary National; Mrs. Charles Shearman (St. 600), our President during the second World War; Mrs. Charles Thoms (St. 682), who had joined a chapter of our National Society in 1926, had been president of a chapter in Pittsburg, and then came to us in 1936 to become an energetic Board member, a wonderful luncheon hostess for the Society, and our President from 1939 to 1942; Mrs. E. Julius Albrecht (St. 699), 1st Vice-President under Mrs. Shearman, Corresponding or Recording Secretary for several administrations, Curator and Librarian, and who so ably filled in the year and a half of the presidency of Mrs. Frederick Leopold after the latter's



death and a year as President of the National Association of State Presidents; and Mrs. Frederick Sapp (St. 686), whose death in 1951 so soon after the end of her term as State President in 1949 was deeply felt in so many organizations.

Whenever our presiding officer wields the gavel in use at present, we are reminded that it was a coveted national prize won during Mrs. Thoms' administration in the Fiftieth Anniversary year of the National Society, as an award for the most reinstatements in the previous year. It was made by Caldwell from wood obtained by the President National, Mrs. Schelly, from Commodore Perry's flagship, the U.S.S. "Niagara", lying in the basin at Erie, Pa., and the sloop "Porcupine", remnants of which are deposited with the Cuyahoga County Historical Society in Cleveland, Ohio. There is a broad band of 14-carat gold around the hammer with an official insignia inset at the top and bearing a full descriptive inscription, including Perry's immortal "We have met the enemy and they are ours." It has a beautiful grey case lined with blue satin.

The following final listing is of those who joined between 1930 and 1940 and who have served on the Board or have been chairmen of committees (they are named in the order of their joining): Mrs. Wm. Hedges, Miss Helen McMakin, Miss Zaidee Mitchell, Mrs. Howard Zimmerman, Mrs. I. G. Spitzer, Mrs. Martin Ottershagen, Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, Mrs. Lyman Carlock, Mrs. Otto Bond, Mrs. Eli Dixon, Miss Frances Jones, Mrs. Thomas Ballard, Mrs. Oscar Layton Moore, Mrs. John Fornof, Mrs. Julian Goodhue, Mrs. Luther Hiatt, Mrs. James Dansey, Miss Saphira Berry, Mrs. Willis G. Murray, Miss Florence Spofford, Mrs. Clayton Tobias, and Mrs. Curtis Deering, of Joliet.

In 1940: Mrs. J. De Forest Richards, Mrs. J. H. Jackson, Mrs. A. N. Benn, Misses Margaret and Jane Okeson, and Mrs. Wm. Conlon; in 1941, Mrs. James Fey, Mrs. John Riddell, Miss Agnes Greer, and Mrs. Foster Nims (now Mrs. L. Thomas Henderson); in 1944, Mrs. Herbert Torrance,



Mrs. Urban G. Willis, Mrs. Wm. C. Fox, and Mrs. Harold Meyer; in 1946, Mrs. Cornelius Peeples, Miss Mabel Keech, Miss Marian Wales, Mrs. Kenneth Kitchen, and Mrs. Robert Harris (Margaret Carlock); in 1947, Miss Ethel Cain, Mrs. Frederick Minkler (now Honorary State President), and Mrs. Edward Earl Anderson; in 1948, Mrs. Charles Fisher, Miss Ethel Holton, Mrs. Wendall Hall, Mrs. Otto Crist, and Mrs. Simon Miller; in 1949, Mrs. Edward Crugar, Mrs. Ernest Charlton, and Mrs. Roy Graham; in 1950, Mrs. Arthur Kenaston, Mrs. James Wolfe, and Mrs. Fay Daniells; and in 1951-52, Mrs. Warren Peasley, Mrs. George Cowan, and Mrs. Stuart Barlow.

Illinois, during the years, has had many members who served on National committees, often as chairmen. For instance, during Mrs. Windsor's presidency, Mrs. Sapp was Vice-Chairman National of Membership; Mrs. Carlock was Chairman National of 1812 Soldiers' Graves; and Miss Houston, Honorary Treasurer, was Vice-Chairman National of Scholarship Award to School of the Ozarks. Miss Houston was also, at one time, Chairman of Memorial Markers and, while she was Treasurer, a member of the Executive Committee of National.

To all these members mentioned above and to others who may have been overlooked inadvertently, who have served Illinois Society within the span of its first fifty years, the Society is deeply and lastingly grateful.

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